THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,752—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 4-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
21st Sept.	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	.....	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Sebarich	1st Nov
Leopolis	3805	P. Badessich	16th Nov

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Sabloss	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Sabloss	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7588	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back... „ 903 „ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste ..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 653 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back... „ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Magseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	8th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH, Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock,

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via
Linga ... 2185 Friday 20th Sept, ‡ 6 a m. direct.
Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 23rd Sept. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.
Dumra.. 1695 Tours. 26th Sept. 9 a. m. † C. M.

+ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
* Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 26th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 25th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 3rd October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA,

A Steamer on or about 28th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
19th September, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 ,,
*City of Glasgow	6539	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	18 ,,
City of Athens	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8500	.....	5 April
*City of Lahore	6875	15 April	14 ,,
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 ,,
*City of Calcutta	7631	5 May	3 May
*City of Marseilles (Tw. Screw)	8800	15 ,,	13 ,,
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 ,,
City of York	7810	.....	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi :—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
28, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Ranzoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpar	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-35 a. m. to 4 p m.
SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtian (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Harbow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyang	Tsehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

"Quality remains when dreams of price are lost":
Seek not the bubble reputation at the bargain's cost."

QUALITY

If we had the power to convince those who have a special weakness for purchasing everything that is advertised at a low price and which is thought to be cheap on that account, believing perhaps like Mr. Dooley, that "Quality is what th' manufacturer throws in with his goods for a prisint to ye," we would be helping to prevent great public waste of money. QUALITY with us is also restrained in a certain measure in its association with economy in price, but the features always prominently before us is a satisfactory product, a product of manufacture which is a complete embodiment of artistic excellence, accuracy, durability and refined finish, characteristics which will relieve the mind, when a purchase is contemplated, of all doubt or uncertainty on the question of QUALITY. It is by these requisite and studied conditions that we have been able to establish a distinguishing and high character for

QUALITY IN OUR WATCHES,
QUALITY IN OUR CLOCKS,
QUALITY IN OUR JEWELLERY,
QUALITY IN OUR SILVER-WARE,
QUALITY IN OUR ELECTRO-PLATE,
&c., &c., &c.

Any article we offer for sale will become to its owner an absolute Souvenir for a lifetime of the best value for money paid. Our aim has never been the introduction of something that will "sell" at a low price, because of that something being a crude and therefore cheapened imitation of something superior and refined which commands a higher value. We leave the degenerate side of this sort of trade with professional counterfeiters connected with the trade of the bazaars.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH and CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.
When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Way not try then.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Rs. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills. If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK, Ag. Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd., Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN, MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for	£ 2,249,059
New Premiums (1911)	...	„ 104,847
Annual Income	...	„ 1,468,028
Assets	... ...	„ 10,505,564
Total Payments under Policies		„ 28,032,890
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALLA.

THE HOME will REOPEN on FRIDAY, September 20th 1912.

For particulars apply to:

THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
Convalescent Home,
Khandalla.

L. H. SAVILE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the resolution passed at the THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company held this day, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per share free of income-tax, will be paid at the registered office of the Company No. 2, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th Inst., between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders of the Company whose names stand on the register of Shareholders of the Company this day on production of share certificates.

By Order of the Board,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,
The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 18th September, 1912.

APPLICANTS FOR LAND IN

NEW DELHI

are invited to communicate with

MESSRS. MAURICE TURNER & CO.,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

BEST opportunity offered to one who wants to invest a capital in a most profitable undertaking of publication profit guaranteed and capital under own control for full particulars. Apply to box No. 2580, care of this Paper.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY THE 19TH SEPTEMBER at 2-30 p. m.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Substantial Teak and Blackwood Highly Polished Artistic Office and Household Furniture Barlock typewriters with tables and show cases, Figure glass partition screen, Cooking utensils, gentleman's bicycle, etc., etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co. and next to Dansett and Co. in Medows Street, Fort (where the furniture has been removed for sale) the valuable and substantial teak and blackwood artistic and Mahogany polished office and household furniture such as teak and blackwood single and double door cupboards, rich tapestry and velvet lined teak and blackwood, suites of sofas and chairs, marble and tile-topped teapoys, half back and reclining sofas, verandah benches, book cases, wooden and iron single and double bedsteads, cupboards, ladies' and gentlemen's writing tables, hat stands, wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, arm and armless, easy Carzon and low chairs, book stands, dumbwaiters, bentwood chairs, Barlock typewriters with tables and show cases, large figure glass, partition screen, glass and crockery ware, cooking utensils, gent's bicycle, corner cabinets, wall, brackets, etc. etc., the property of a European Gentleman proceeding Home and others.

The above furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BHAJIPALA STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 19th day of September, 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ismailji Noorbhai the Mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 31st day of July 1911.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground togetaer with the messuages, tenement and dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of Bhajipala Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 155 5-9 Square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 2092, 2093 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 9 but now under B. Ward No. 708 and Street Nos. 35-38 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Mussondji Jogerji Taylor, on or towards the West by the house of Wishwanath Damoder, on or towards the North by the house of Manekji Cassiba Taylor, and on or towards the South by Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Mathbhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th September, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of ,, The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

"WHAT EVERY MOTHER DOES"

M. Prince in the principal part.

THE BREAD CARRIER :

From the celebrated Drama "La Porteuse de Pain."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN A HOUSE, at Sadri, Jodhpore Zilla.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Danmul Magniram, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th September, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) the right, title and interest of the above Insolvent, in a house at Sadri, measuring about 16 yards in length and about 3 1-2 yards in breadth, and bounded as follows :—That is on the east Public Road, on the west general locality, on the south by house belonging to Sakarchand Manekchand and on the north by the house of Seusji Khoomaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of the right to collect outstandings.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq. the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of the Insolvent Dayabhai Atmaram, traded as Dayabhai Ramchandra & Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street. Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th September, 1912 at 5 p. m. (S. T), the right, title and interest of the above Insolvent in the unrecovered outstandings as per list, amounting to Rs. 1,058.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For farther particulars apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th September, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of W. I. Lattrines, friction drum hoisting boiler, covers, leather and canvas straps and scrab winch.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr. Official Liquidator of the Bombay and Hajaz Steam Navigation Co. of India Limited (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at A. M. Jeevanji's Press compound at Gurupdeo, Tank Bunder.

A lot of W. I. Lattrines, friction drum hoisting boiler, hoistings covers, leather and canvas straps and scrab winch.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on THURSDAY, the 3rd October next, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Fanaswadi and Kalbadevi Road.

Messrs BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, on the days below mentioned, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties in two separate lots on the respective premises under instructions of Mr. Ramnarayen Harnandrai the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Krishnanatta Sitaram Demote, the mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 6th day of September, 1911 and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part.

Lot No. 1. will be put up for sale on FRIDAY the 4th October, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS of the Property in Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being on the West side of Fanaswadi as Ranbill Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 665 square yards at the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 148, New No 1343, Old Survey No. 335 and New Survey No. 338 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessors and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4709 and 4710 and Street Nos, 86 (1) and (2) and are bounded as follows : That is to say on or towards the East by Fanaswadi, or Ranbill Road on or towards the West by the oart formerly of Wassudeo Vithoba and now of Gopalrao Zsoba on or towards the North by the property of the late Vithoba Ganesji and now of Saraswatibai, widow of Vasantrao Prabhu and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Baiyabai, widow of Hurji Bawanji and now of Talaksey Dhanji.

Lot No. 2 will be put up for sale on SATURDAY, the 5th October 1912 at 4-30 p. m.(S. T.)

PARTICULARS of the Property in Lot No. 2

All that piece of parcel of land or ground together with the house, bungalow and street standing thereon situate on the East side of the Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2525-86 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 567, New No. 2684, Old Survey No. 30 and New Survey No. 1682 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 1363 and 427 and Street Nos. 158, 165, 169, and 160 and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows : That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Parsi Mancherji Framji Cama on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road on or towards the South by the house of Bapu Sojee Naikin and on or towards the North by the New Hanuman Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Matubhai Jamietram, and Madan, Solicitors at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned at their Rooms.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th September, 1912.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

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PROOF-READER.—WANTED Steady Experienced Head Proof Examiner for morning daily address, stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 100, care of this Office.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
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1909

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

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Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
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Acting Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE :
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BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

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Reserve Fund	,, 19,500,000	=say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

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H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
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COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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LONDON MARKET

LONDON, SEPT. 17.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
1·9 per cent. Consols ...	74 3-16		1-8
do. Rentes ...	91 1-2	ex	
2½-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 1-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29 3-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	29 1-8	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	63 1-4	1-4	
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25·29 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 44 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York ...	4·25 5-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4	since	
do. Short London Bills	29th Aug		
do. 3 months' sight...	3 3-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rumoured Indian Government buying.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 600,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Steady—Fair demand.
Futures ... Steady
Manchester ... Steady with a moderate demand

Total Sales ... 9,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... 4,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·74 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 2-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·35	6·31	6·26	6·25	6·27
+01	+03	+03	+03	+03
Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June	
6·28	6·29	6·30	6·31	
+03	+03	+02	+02	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·31 Jan. 11·51.
New York official Noon call Oct. 11·29 Jan. 11·49.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·45 Jan. 11·63.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 55,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 4,900
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 1,000
„ Spot Cotton ... 11·75 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct 11·12—03 } Advanced early on foreign buying and declined later on Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·40+02

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 3-8 unchgd
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·41+9
Futures month of Jan. ... 11·53+03
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ...
Wheat White Karachi ... 39—1-4
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 38 3-4—1-8
Do Months—Sept.-Oct.—London—Nominal
Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... } Unchgd
Do. Month— ...
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ...

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... unchgd
Do Months ...

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 53 1-2+1-4
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50+1-4
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Firmer

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...53 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Value
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... Not received
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 56 3-8+3-8
Do. Months—Sept-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Business don

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-0 +0-0-6
Nov.-Dec.Hull—Buyers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 14 5-8—1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4 7—1 1-4d Sept.-Oct.—Done and sellers Dull

METALS—
Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 90 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M C ... £ 78 1-4—1-4

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...14 Nominal

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 10 1-2+3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Inactive.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 3 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Oct-Dec.—Nominal.
Tone—Easier.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 12 3 unchgd 10+1-4d
Months of Shipments ... —Oct.-Dec—Sellers.
Tone—Demand very dull.
M A S & similar Crystal C & F India ... 13 10 1-2+3-4d
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Quieter nothing doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2—unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... Sept.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta Do. 11 1 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Do. 11 3—Sept-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Do. 12 1 1-2—Sept-Dec—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Do. 12 3—Sept-Dec—Value
Tone—Steady nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [18TH SEPT. 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th Sept. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	18	20,458
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	22	26,074

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. from 28th Sept
Do. do France ...171
Do. do Marks ...139
Hongkong 90 days' sight ...149 3-4
Shanghai „ ...205 3-4
Japan „ ...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 95 15 0
Settlement ... „ 95 13 0

BULLION :—
We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Australian „ ... ... „ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) ... ... „ 73 8 0
Ready ... ... „ 73 11 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 73 11 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 73 11 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... „ 82 14 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 83 1 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 83 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The Liverpool and American markets have slightly advanced and the English spinners show more disposition to buy Miss Giles gives the average condition of the crop tell the middle of the current month to be 70·7 per cent against 76·8 last month. The next agricultural Bureau Report is likely to throw some more light on the size of the growing crop when business is expected to increase.

The local market is steady owing to purchases having made by commission houses to clear straddle owing to scantiness of rain in Berar and Khandesh.

For ready cotton the local mills are the principal buyers.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 303-4	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 296	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat „	289	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... „	285	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon „	279	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... „	276	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... „	266	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „	256	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „	257	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „	269	Dec.
„ „ „ ... „	263	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... „	242	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet, Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000
Total Imports ...	...	18,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·35	6·30	6·25
—01	—01	—01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·25	6·26	6·27
—01	—01	—01
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·28	6·29	6·30
—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0 B.T.
September ... „ 11 3 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 10 9 6 „

RAPESEED :—Steady.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 3 4 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 3 3 0 B.T.
Yellow „ ... „ 2 2 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c, ... Rs. 55 4 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 47 10 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 12 10 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Firm. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 39 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 8 0
Forward ... ... „ 24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady.
We quote :—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 14 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Firm. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 3 6 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 0 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ... „ 5 4 0 „
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 6 0 „

TO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	54	bales.
Wheat	38,201	cwts.
Linseed	6,111	„
Rapeseed	1,400	„
Gingellyseed	985	„
Poppyseed	920	„
Groundnuts...	526	„
Castorseed	5,682	„
Rice	3,916	„
Myrabolams...	519	„
Cottonseed	2,844	„
Mowraseed	2,120	„
Gram	2,987	„
Joowar	1,025	„
Maize	9	„
Barley	9,317	„

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 16th Sept.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—
Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 ... ... £ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 14th Sept., 1912, by Council Bills a ... £ 9,005,140
Balance to be remitted from 15th Sept. 1912, to 31st March, 1913 ... £ 6,466,840
a Of this sum £2,350,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 13th Sept. 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 7th Sept. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 7. Rs.	Sept 13. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,20,91,473	1,25,29,352
Other Deposits ...	11,38,46,507	11,32,91,431
Post Bills ...	4,399	4,399
Sundries ...	19,50,574	19,92,222
	14,84,92,953	14,84,17,404
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,39,95,272	2,37,60,830
Other authorised Securities	68,860	68,860
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,07,52,371	1,11,97,341
Loans do. do. ...	4,90,06,998	4,74,55,321
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,66,09,754	1,60,40,715
Dead Stock ...	2,34,674	2,34,674
Stamps ...	4,649	4,580
Bullion ...	12,54,873	12,20,632
Balances with other Banks	10,64,438	15,86,638
Sundries...	1,65,9 7	1,67,415
Cash ...	4,53,35,667	4,66,80,448
	14,84,92,953	14,84,17,404

MERCANTILE BANK.

The Bombay branch of the Mercantile Bank of India has received telegraphic advice from the Head Office in London that an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of seven per cent per annum free of income-tax has been declared.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirtieth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, yesterday (Wednesday), when, in the absence of Mr. Ramdas Dossa, Mr. J. L. Ainsworth presided.

The directors' report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 30th June, 1912 were adopted and passed. A dividend of Rs. 50 (fifty) per share, free of income-tax, was sanctioned and made payable on and after 25th instant to those shareholders whose names stand on the register of shareholders on that day. A bonus of Rs. 2,000 to the Company's staff was also sanctioned and the balance of Rs. 1,725-15-2- was carried forward to next year. The appointment of Mr. Pestonji N. Masani as a director in place of the late Mr. Lukimidas Vasonji was confirmed. Messrs. Shantaram Wishwanath and Pestonji. N. Masani, who retired from the Boardby rotation, were re-elected directors of the Company. Mr. Moraba Narayan was appointed auditor of the Company for the ensging year. With the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman the preceedings terminated.

The directors' report read as follows :—

The directors beg to lay before the shareholders the annual report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company for the year ended 30th June, 1912.

During the year under report, the Company pressed 41,484 bales against 33,311 bales last year, and ginned 9,801 bojas and 3,019 candies against 3,013 bojas and 2,981 candies last year respectively.

The accounts show a net profit of Rs. 68,254-5-3
To which has to be added balance from last account 1,262-8-6

Making a total of ... ... „ 69,516-13-9

From this amount of Rs. 69,516-13-9, the directors have set aside as follows :—
To Reserve Fund Account ... Rs. 20,000- 0-0
„ Depreciation Fund Account „ 13,290-14-7
„ Dividend Fund Account... „ 10,000- 0-0
„ 43,290-14-7

This leaves a balance of ... ... „ 26,225-15-2

From this the directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 50 per share, free of income-tax, amounting to Rs. 22,500 to be paid to the shareholders, and a bonus of Rs. 2,000 to the Company's staff, and carry forward to next account Rs. 1,725-15-2.

The directors regret very much to state that Messrs. Luckmidas Vasanji and H. Gill, two of their colleagues, died on 18th January and 27th February last respectively. Mr. Pestonji N. Masani has been elected in the place of Mr. Luckmidas Vasanji, deceased, and the shareholders have to confirm the appointment.

The directors have resolved to add 24 more double roller gins to the Bijapur Ginning Factory, thus making the factory of 48 double roller gins, and have bought a new big biler to replace the old gin boiler, and a new engine of sufficient power to work the 48 double roller gins at Bijapur. They hope to put the above extention ready to work before the new season commences in February next.

An accident occurred to the Finisher of the Amarsoti Factory in April last, while the press was working, breaking the top and damaging other parts thereof. Immediate necessary steps were taken to replace and to repair the damaged parts, and the directors hope to put the plant in working order before the new season commences.

The Company's buildings, machinery (excluding boilers and engines) and stores at the factories have been insured to the extent of Rs. 1,69,850.

KARACHI WHEAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KARACHI, SEPT. 18.

The price of wheat continues to rise: White wheat is now commanding Rs. 29-14, the highest price touched since the beginning of the month. The daily arrivals by rail exceed 5,000 tons, the total for the first half of September exceeding 80,000 tons.

The river at Kotri continues to fall. This years inundation, though late, has apparently been very satisfactory in most parts of Sind. Bumper crops are expected.

Forward freights are very firm, good rates for Hull having seen booked for the first three months of 1913.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—127 balls wool, D Koondamfull; 72 bales wool, M Rampdas; 110 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 145 bales wool The Bombay Cotton Limited; 25 bales goat hair W and A Graham and Co; 4 bales hides, N Kassung; 74 bales wood W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales wool and goat hair. E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales cowhides, N Kassun; 37 casks chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 28 bales wool and goat hair, A and E H Mahomed; 45 bales wool, K Khairaj; 13 bales wool M Daji; 42 bales wool B Purshotamdas; 5 bales goat hair E Dassa and Co; 137 bales wool and goat hair W and A Graham and Co; 6 bales goat skin and 5 bales cowhides R M Kooka,

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—51 bales cowhides, R M M Kooka; 60 cwts dry ginger P Ebrahim; 12 bales cowhides, A and E H Mahomed; 1 bale skins H A Oomer and Sons; 4 cases Indian Metal and 2 bales cotton, B J Bhamgara; 6 cases opium, P and C S S N Company; 62 1-2 cwts dry ginger The East Indian Trading Co; 1 bale cotton Allen Bros; 48 bales cowhides, P Esmail and Co; 19 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 85 bales goat skins, W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales skins Oomer and Sons; 3 bales skins, R Moolabhoy; 11 cases Jubbulpore bristles and 1 case animal teeth J A Beghie and Co; 35 bales cowhides R N Kooka; 21 bales hides and skins H Esmail; 45 bales sooli cotton, M Chagpal; 425 bales hemp D S Doonjiaje and Co; 132 cwts castorseed

Arcadia s—681 cwts barley B S Lloyd and Co; 11 bales cowhides W and A Graham and Co; 98 bales goatskins W and A Graham and Co; 24 bales carpet King King and Co; 28 bales wool R M Kooka; 10 bales wool and cowhides E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arcadia s—4 bales carpets Thos Cook and Son; 200 bales cotton waste Salomom Bros.

Kandenfels s—3 bales carpets King King and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—7,240 cwts gram, and 1,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 100 cases cashewnuts and 15 bundles dry rose R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Olympia s—21 bales skins and hides H M Halim; 4 bales carpets King King and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—5 bales cotton M Goculdas and Co; 322 pieces teakwood planks, M Saw Mills and Co.

FOR VALETTA.

Arcadia s—26 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—6,000 cwts cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co; 2,002 1-2 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ostmark s—4 cases tinsheet I S A and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Welsh Prince s —55 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons; 8,000 cwts poppyseed and 4,004 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 8,000 cwts poppyseed, 1,090 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts Barley K Devchand and Co; 4000 cwt-castorseed, 10,000 cwts barley, 4,0000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Welshprince s—250 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 3,000 cwt. poppyseed, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 3,480 cwts barley and 2,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

Silkworth Hall s—2,000 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 2,050 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co 4,000 cwts barley and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rigsbergen s—110 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co; 55,214 cwts barley, Volkart Bros; 3,321 cwts mowrassed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 596 teak deck planks, M Saw Mills and Co; 313 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 20 cwts gram, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, J Dossab and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR FUIME.

Cleopatra s—63 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 113 bales cotton, and 10,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kavachi Maru s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 450 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 5 bags rice M M Essabhoy; 20 cwts condiments and 1 cwt country string, M M Poonjiajee and Sons.

Delta s—25 cases sharkfins, C Negji Bros; 3,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kavachi Maru s—50 tons iron plates, A H Bros; 200 bales cotton, S P Wadia.

Delta s—700 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kavachi Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Sept. 20.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" with the English mails of the 6th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Lewis, Mr E
Merrick, Mr H Mrs
Infant ayah
Earle, Capt R G Mrs
Smithes, Miss R
Malcolm, Mr W R
Duk, Miss E P
Phillips, Mr A
Aitken, Mr
Smith, Mr F C
Campbell, Mr R M B
Harden, Lt F G
Passoe, Mr E
Reed, Mr
Bernie, Mr W J Mrs
Freymouth, Miss M 2 Misses (J and H)
Fraser, Mrs W M Miss
A
Sandes, Mr R W Mrs
2 infants
Parr, Mrs
Mookerjee, Dr
Johnston, Mr A C
Cordeaux, Mr C H Mrs
Devlin, Mr P N
Chapman, Miss
Webb, Mr R O T
Wadson, Cal F W J
O'Sullivan, Mrs O
Happer, Miss
Sandys, Mr W C
Iron, Mr J B
Mrs Sprot's, ayah

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Rt Rev Bishop of Madras
Whitehead, Mrs
Keilly, Maj F P C
Longhman, Capt W F M
Mitchell, Mr H H G Miss
Vicary, Lt E S
Brierley, Mr G F
Barton, Mr N F
Pebbles, Major E C
Selby, Major W Mrs
Walker, Mr J Mrs
Sly, Mr F G
Gordon, Mr E Mrs
Hepper, Mr
Pigot, Miss H M
Tyndall, Mr J W
Kukaldy, Mr D
Clibburn, Mr C J C.
MacLeod, Capt M N
Pratt, Mr C Mrs Miss
Conyngham, Col J P L
Blick, Mr F
Knowlton, Mr H T
Sterling, Mr S W
Hardy, Mr G S
Martin, Mr T K
Preston, Major W J Mrs
Gilchrist, Mr Geo W
Campbell, Mr A
Duncan, Mr G
Linhdi, H H The Thakur Sahib of Chibwalla Mr J C
Fox, Major J J
Morgan, Capt H L
Colleau, Capt P E
Lace, Mr E W Mrs
Kunn, Mr J K C
Das. Mrs 2 children
Jamboosarwalla, Mr B J
Sajein, Mr C L
Nation, Mr L W
Patel, Dr D R C
Duff, Mr G S
Bennett, Mr T W
Dewar, Mr D
Gupta, Mr J C
Sutherland, Mrs W
Arnold, Mr C
Forrest, Mr G H
deCaby, Mrs
Tosh, Mr R
Peake, Mr F G
Paris, Mr G B
Davis, Revd Mrs
Hirst, Mr J
Beattie, Mr D H Mrs
Ashruff, Dr M
Newby, Mr H
Oakes, Mr E S
Alazraki, Mr A E
Raven, Mr T F
Campbell, Mr G F E
Burt, K C S I Sir H
Newland, Mr R C B
Wood, Mr G L Mrs
Lumley, Mr J N
Israle, Mr V

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Mookerji, Sir R Lady
Fox, Major E V
Geoghegan, Lt Col S
Bonnatine-Allason Maj Gen R
Sarvadhitary, Mr D P
Lady Mookerji's Nat Sevt
Pilcher, Maj Gen T C
Phelp, Mr S G

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Keith, Mrs M H
Lloyd, Capt R B Mrs
White, Mrs W H
Moore, Mrs W H
2 children
Williams, Mr F C
Taylor, Mr J
Hare, Mr R S L

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Younghusband, Lt Col L M
Tanner, Maj A G B
Tennant, Lt C A M Mrs
Hill, Mr H
Smith, Mr J A
Howlett, Mr. A T
Lang, Mr W H Mrs
Allen, Mr R H
Wilson, Mr N
Sillars, Mr J

BRINDISI TO KARACHI.

Thomas, Maj G
Phelp, Mr S G

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GLASCOCK—Sept. 7, at Dalhousie, the wife of L C. Glascock, Indian Police, of a daughter.

SWANN—Sept. 13, at Naini Tal, to Mr. and Mrs. F. S. P. Swann, I.C.S., a son.

MEYLER—Sept. 13, at Rockcliffe, Mussoorie, to Rev. E. M. and Mrs. Meyler, a daughter.

KINLOCH—Sept. 14, at Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Kinloch, a son.

MARRIAGES.

NORMAN—CRAYDEN—Sept. 7, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. J. G. S. Syme, M.A., Gerad Austin, youngest son of S. F. Norman, Retired Survey of India, to Mabel Nellie, eldest daughter of W. J. Crayden and Mrs. Crayden, and grand-daughter of the late Charles Crayden of Simla and Ambala.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation 3-40 p. m.

Football : Harwood League Tournament—winners of previous matches.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11.

Maxim : "Being busy is often synonymous with being happy"—Chicago News.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 10 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arcadia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Kawachi Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Friday, the 20th instant.

LECTURE.—Swami A. Govinda Charya will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.). Subject:—"God." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY.—The Society of Our Lady of Piety, Mazagon, will celebrate the feast of its Patroness on the 22nd instant in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon at 9 a.m. After the religious service, the annual general meeting of the members, subscribers and well-wishers will be held to receive the report and accounts for the year ending August 31st.

A RESTIVE HORSE.—Mr. Weston, of Club Road, was driving along Queen's Road on Tuesday night when the horse of Mr. Pherozе D. Mody, which had freed itself from the stable and run away, dashed against the carriage. The horse was injured about the shoulders, and the hood, near mudguard and a lamp of the carriage were smashed. The horse was secured near the Charni Road railway station.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

In the "Lady with the Camelias."

The "divine Sarah" having at last been prevailed upon to play to the Camara, her first contribution to moving-pictures photography has been made in the title-role of the celebrated story of Alexander Dumas Fils entitled "The Lady with the Camelias," dramatised by the author—the Walter Scott of France—in which she was assisted by her powerful Parisian Company, who filled the dramatis personae and contributed to the success of the famous actress. The details of the plot need not be related. as the story is no doubt well known, having formed the foundation of Verdi's great opera "Traviata," and subsequently of the popular novel "Heartsease," which latter has passed through many editions and has had a great run. Some idea of the success Madame Bernhardt has achieved may be formed from the fact that in only two hours she played "Camille" to the prodigious sum of over three million dollars in America, whereby she has proved herself to be the greatest box-office attraction that the stage has ever known. Though she had for some time resisted all the efforts that were made to induce her to play to the camera, refusing to become a moving-picture, the tenacity and assiduity that were employed in persuading her apparently prevailed eventually her capitulation influenced to some extent no doubt by the handsome retainer of thirty thousand dollars that was offered her to change her mind. The promise given and business details completed she entered upon her part of the contract with the enthusiasm of a school-girl, visiting motion pictures shows in all parts of Paris, spending hours in studies to do so, and conversing with operators and actors in quest of information that would enable her to attain the ideal of perfection, that she wished to attain, which is reflected in the remark she subsequently made that she was "now two reels of pictures on which she relied for her immortality," so that she was conscious of what the cinema could do and has done for her in handing her down to posterity in all but the flesh. Indeed, one of the greatest of London critics, Mr. Stephen W. Bush, has said that it is not the smallest tribute to the genius of Madame Sarah Bernhardt to say that her art loses nothing in its transmission to the little slips of celluloid, and that it is undeemed in the photo play : while her own gratification is set forth in the feeling to which she gave expression in the words "I have conquered a new world—that of the photo play," accentuated by the exclamation "What next?" which followed. The play was rehearsed repeatedly with the watch to get the timing right for the purpose of regulating the acting to the speed of the machine before the piece was finally played to the films, and the remarkable and unqualified success of the representation on the screen is described in the criticism that the result is a long series of photographs that are staccato in their expressiveness, revealed as plain as print? and that "Camelle" was never more pitifully eloquent than in this dumb record, in which the pictures fairly oracle with life and convey wireless messages to the spectators. The Excelsior Management have acquired the right of first production of the films in this city, and the public will have the gratification of witnessing one of the greatest successes of the inimitable Sarah. Every audience that sees the films should be stirred as deeply as those who have had the opportunity of seeing the great actress in the flesh, who has now in fact played before the whole world, except India, and that omission is now being supplied.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

A Harsh Sentence Reduced on Appeal.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao, disposed of an appeal presented by Shivrudra alias Abdulla Walad Gurbasapa, who was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, Dharwar on a charge of robbing a blanket worth one or two rupees.

There were six previous convictions against the accused.

It was alleged that two boys were sleeping one night on a verandah with a blanket over them when the accused snatched it and ran away. On being pursued he threw the blanket away. He was arrested and taken before the Sub-Inspector of Police. The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he was arrested because he was known to be of bad character and that the case had been got up against him.

The assessors declined to hold it proved, that it was the accused who stole the blanket. Differing from both the assessors Mr. Legatt found the accused guilty, and held that as the accused was a hardened offender, he ought to get a severe punishment though the value of the blanket was only one rupee, or two rupees at the most. He accordingly sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and directed that he do notify to the police his residence for a period of three years from the date of his release.

Their lordships reduced the sentence to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPROPER ORDER SET ASIDE.

Their lordships further disposed of a petition presented by Nilkantaya Chandmalays, for revision of the orders passed by the Sessions Judge, of Bijapur, by which he directed, while acquitting and discharging the petitioner and twelve others of the offence of dacoity, that the grain under attachment be given to the complainant Kashibai kom Gurpadappa.

In this case Irappa bin Basappa and twelve others were charged with having forcibly taken away jowari from two grain pits. The First Class Magistrate, of Bijapur, held that there was prima facie evidence that the accused had committed dacoity, and sent them up to the Sessions Court for trial.

The Public Prosecutor, of Bijapur, represented to Court that

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Steamer Alconda, 2694 tons, Captain C. A. Watts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Khosrow, 1410 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamaran, with a general cargo and 38 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports with a general cargo, 15 cabin and 482 deck passengers.

The steamer Ungeni 1666 tons, Captain A. N. Hagger arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Natal via Marmugoa, with a cargo of Coal and 21 deck passengers.

The Indian Lloyd's steamer Rijsbergen, 2301 tons Captain G. Barger will sail to-day for Antwerp and Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain C. R. King will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr D R Gibsone ...Troopship
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr A E Harold.....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 18.

Abana .....2709 Routledge ..W & A Graham & Co
Australind.....3526 Hunter ...T Morrison and Co
Alconda .....3694 Watts ....
Braddiana.....2438 Snow .....G Cotton & Co
Bancs .....3714 Potet .....P & O Co
Beme .....1899 Younger ...Shaw Wallace & Co
Canadian Transport .....2653 Ballantina ...T Jewandas
Edith .....1815 Beesting...J Mackintosh & Co
Gallia .....555 Suleman ..... N F...N F..... J M & Co
Gymeric.....2598 Cassack .....13-8 ...B Lang
Gedding Court .....2495 Gleghorn .....A Yeile & Co
Heim.....758 Sorensen .....Bangkok ..... F F Campbell & Co
Kola.....510 King.....M M & Co
Khosrow .....2410 Hannah.....Bo & P S N Co
Lowoe.....1817 Brewing.....Arab Steamers Ld
Ocean .....2460 Christiansen...The Bombay & Co
Rissldar .....3091 Toms .....T M & Co
Rockpool.....2307 Owen..... ....
Strathleven.....2845 Brown.....W and A G and Co
Urlana.....3383 Pratt .... M M & Co
Ungeni .....1666 Hagger..... .....
Wardha .....2552 Walsh...Calcutta ...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Rinaldo	2791	Chilton	Hull	24-9	J Finlay & Co
C&R Assaye	4338	Cockman			P & O Co
D&E Welsh Prince	3218	Holson	Dunkirk		J Mackintosh & Co
F Strathgarry	2840	Neill	Baltimore	22-9	R A Willis
H Somali	1615	Kosh	Durban		A Strandes & Co
K Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen	Kobe	N. Y	Kaisha
M Delta	4780	Martin	S'ghai	25-9	P & O Co
N Thistlestor	2583	Beanchant	D'kirk		R A Willis
P Torsdal	2299	Olsen	Garston		T M & Co
Q Alavi	2324	Gray	Jeddah		Bo & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia	3269	Kinnaird	L'pool		W & A G & Co
3 Kandefels	3604	Wittenburg	W & A G & Co		
4 Cleopatra	2129	Chersich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
5 Silkworth Hall	3041	Owen	Port said	30-9	W A G & Co.
6 Ostmark	2708	Peter	Hamburg	28-9	W & A G & Co
8 Thistleban	2559	Stavely	Port Said	30-9	Ralli Bros
10&11 Arcadia	3514	Barcham	London		P & O Co
15 Rijsbergee	2305	Burgo	Antwerp	19 9	T M and Co
16 Kasara	505	King	Busreh	19-9	M M & Co
30 Ton Crane... Dredger Kola			40-1		Walker... Bombay Port Trust

H. W. P. D.

Kaveri	533	Mahomed	Bo S N Co
Satrurji	547	Hoosen	Bo S N Co

H. W. V. D.

Linga	957	Eton Kebi	M M and Co

30 ton crane.
Dredger Kalu.....401 Walker...Repairing...Bo P Trust

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Ungeni	Hagger	Natal, August 25
18	Linga	Elton	Karachi, Sept. 16
	Khosrow	Hannah	Kamaran, Sept 7
	Alconda	Watts	Calcutta, Sept 8

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Bankura	Whytehead	Busreh
	Healeyside	Johnston	Philadelphia

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday :—

Steamer Rijsbergen, Barger for Antwerp &c
" Kasara, King for Persian Gulf &c

The following vassels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Khosrow for Joddah
" Ostmark for Hamburg &c
" Silkworth Hall for Portsaid.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Markgref arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday via Lamu.

The Anchor Line steamer "Circasia" outward bound passed Suez on the 16th September, and is due here on the 27th September 1912.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Semiramis," Captain G. Gillhuber, left Trieste on the 16th instant and is due here on the 30th instant.

STEAMER CASUALTY.

The Bombay S. N. Co's steamer " Kalinadi, which left Mody Bunder yesterday at about 7-30 a. m. for Jaygad with 350 passengers on board, met with an accident to her machinery when passing Sunk Rock where she anchored.

Telephonic communications were sent from the Prong Light House to Mody Bunder and the s. s. Oomravati was sent in order to tow, but her services were not required, as Mr. J Lamb, Superintending Engineer, who boarded the Kalinadi in a steam launch, effected temporary repairs and she steamed back to the Bunder where the passengers were transhipped to the Padmavati.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 30th Aug, 1912.	Total from 1st April to 30th Aug 1912.	For week ending 30th Aug, 1911.	Total from 1st April to 30th Aug. 1911
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	26	506	29	493
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	16	509	20	495
Vessels transported	18	350	14	334
Vessels attended to	1	48	1	31
Vessels warped	3	38	...	20

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Orawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. EGGIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BOOKS FOR SALE

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5,

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases,
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., who are the Sole Agents for these superb instruments offer special facilities for the acquisition of these pianos. They are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for Bluthner Pianos either for cash or payment by instalments if that is more convenient.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
PIANO and MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 19th Sept., 1912.

THE NIZAM'S VISIT TO SIMLA.

It is an old tradition at Hyderabad, that the ruler may not leave his dominions, and owing to its observance the earlier members of the house of Asof Jah were not visitors to the Viceregal Court, nor would they permit their Ministers to do so. But with the accession of the late Nizam, these reservations were deleted from State politics as both he and his chief advisers were frequent tourists in British India, and were welcome guests at Calcutta and Simla. The visit which the present ruler is now making to the summer capital of the Government of India, is intended to express His Highness's personal gratitude for Lord Hardinge's kindly and ready response to a suggestion made this time last year, when the demise of the Nizam had been followed by the immediate recognition of his eldest son as the lawful successor to the principality. This duty was entrusted to the Resident and was carried out at a formal durbar which was limited to the reading of the Viceroy's *Khurita* and the exchange of congratulatory speeches. It was felt, however, that the change in the rulership of the most important of the Protected States merited something more significant than the written acquiescence of the supreme Government; hence the Viceroy, who was then busily engaged with preparations for the Royal Visit, devoted ten days of his sparse leisure to Hyderabad, and went thither from Simla to confirm an accession already officially recognised. This act of policy pleased Mahomedan India as well as the Hyderabadis, as although the Nizam takes no part in affairs outside his own dominions, he is a ready contributor to philanthropic movements of every kind, and ranks high in the esteem of his co-religionists, who regard him and the principality as links with a great historic past.

His visit to Simla is the performance of a purely personal obligation and has no connection with political or administrative matters as there are no outstanding questions between Hyderabad and the Government of India, though local gossip, which is rarely stilled at the capital, is finding reasons of its own for the pilgrimage. One of these is the alleged wish of the late ruler to alter the succession in favour of a younger son and the assumed disregard of his wishes by the nobles who proclaimed the present ruler. It is now declared by some of the local scandal-mongers and their agents in the vernacular press that no reliable documentary evidence is forthcoming on this point and that the real objective of the visit is a desire to convince the Viceroy of the legality of the accession. It may be remembered that a few weeks ago the Resident thought it advisable to administer a public reproof to the local busy-bodies who were responsible for this mischievous legend, for although its form was not particularised in Colonel Pinhey's speech, his allusions were well understood by those who knew what was occurring. It may also be pointed out that had there been any doubts regarding the validity of the accession, the Government of India would have withheld their recognition of it until these were cleared up, as there could be no cancellation afterwards. The fact that their concurrence was given within twenty-four hours of the demise of the late ruler is clear proof that there were no reasons for delaying matters, and the whole story, together with the more recent embroidery of the real objective of the present visit, may be dismissed as the latest example of the plotting for which Hyderabad is notorious, and which deprivations of office and deportations seem powerless to quell. As the result of enquiries made by order of His Highness, with which a well-known Anglo-Indian expert in caligraphy has been associated, four individuals who were concerned in this conspiracy have been exiled from the State and forbidden to return.

Although the Nizam's journey to the Himalayan slopes has no political significance, he will naturally give the head of the Government of India an account of his twelve months' experiences in rulership, and receive from Lord Hardinge the warmest encouragement to persevere in the policy which has yielded such beneficial results to his millions of subjects. One of the most important acts of the new administration is the decision to proceed with the protective works for the Capital which have been under contemplation since the disastrous floods of four years ago. It will be a costly operation absorbing no less than two crores of rupees, but the necessity is so obvious that His Highness has not hesitated to ear-mark a considerable portion of his cash balances for an undertaking that will make the city immune from future misfortunes of this kind. It will not be a productive public work in the ordinary sense of the term, but gratitude is sometimes as valuable an asset as revenue, and the Hyderabadis are filled with appreciation of a project that will safeguard their lives and property. The Budget estimates for the Fasli year which opens next month are still under preparation, but we are in a position to state that they will show no declination in the prosperity which set in a decade ago under the leadership of the late Nizam and his European Finance Minister who retired last year. Under Mr. Glancy, who succeeded Sir George Walker twelve months since, the progress of the administration continues on the lines previously laid down, as His Highness gives the fullest support to all propositions sent up by the head of his exchequer, while the relations between the Government and the Residency leave nothing to be desired, because Colonel Pinhey is a strong exponent of the policy of non-interference in native States, for the closer observance of which Sir W. Lee-Warner has recently pleaded in a Cambridge lecture. Hyderabad is a striking example of the results desirable when influences of this kind are deleted from its politics, for it has worked out its own salvation in a way that would have been impossible under the conditions that existed a dozen years ago. It is too soon yet to appraise the work of the new administration which took office on the retirement of Sir Kishen Pershad a few weeks since, but it may be stated that the Nawab Salar Jung is showing that he has the hereditary talents of his house for personal industry and constructive statesmanship, and that as he gains experience and confidence he will develop into a successful Minister. His selection has not, of course, escaped adverse criticism by the local clique which is always in opposition to constituted authority, but that is one of the ordinary conditions of official life in Hyderabad, which does not count against good work and the appreciation of the head of the State. The young Minister has been provided with wise and sagacious counsellors and shows no disposition to override their advice, so long as he is *in statu pupillari* during his three years of probation which, judged by present appearances, should end in his confirmation in the most responsible office in the administration. With such an excellent record for his brief rulership, the Nizam should return to his State heartened by the commendations and fresh assurances of support he is certain to receive at Simla, where Hyderabad problems have ceased to engage the attention of the Foreign Department. And when he makes his first visit to Bombay in October, he may be assured of a warm welcome from the Moslem population of the city who remember his generous donation to the National University and the interest he displays in all proposals for the social and educational advancement of a community which has strong religious and historical ties with the Deccan principality.

LORD C. BERESFORD AND THE NAVY.

Lord Charles Beresford has never been an optimist on questions affecting the British Navy, and in the past, while none has doubted his patriotism, there has sometimes been a question raised regarding his discretion. There is not the slightest doubt, of course, that Lord Charles is a naval expert of the highest order, and it would be a grave mistake, indeed, not to heed his warnings when he utters them. In a recent letter to the *Outlook* he charged the Government with having "fooled" the people. As a matter of fact, we do not think they have done so. If, however, we substitute for the charge of *mal fides*—for that is what it comes to—one of incompetence Lord Charles at once has a claim to be heard. Put very briefly the case which is sought to be made out against the Admiralty is that by 1915, which is taken as the basis of comparison, we shall only have a "preposterously small margin" of four battleships over Germany; that the margin in other units of the fleet is even less in our favour; that we are 5,000 men short of present requirements, and 20,000 short for future necessities. We are told, also, that "men cannot be obtained. Frantic efforts are being made. How are the ships due to commission in the next six or eight months to be manned? The Admiralty are inviting men due for pension and short-service men to join for a further term. It is unlikely that there will be much response. The first-term men are not rejoining, adding to the shortage. The men are dissatisfied, owing to unfair treatment as to pay, kit, and leave. Officers are also dissatisfied. Lieutenants leave the service whenever an opportunity occurs. The odious system of espionage is revived. An admiral, lately subjected to espionage, resigned his position." Now Lord Charles admits that the people know all this and more, and he therefore kills immediately and effectively, the charge he himself has made in the letter that the Government has fooled the people. But having, as we believe, disposed of this verbal extravagance, we are prepared to support the demands formulated and compliance with which, Lord Charles tells us, will help to meet the situation. They are:—(1) Make provision for the storage of our food supplies. (2) Arm a selected number of our merchant ships. (3) Increase the garrisons at Malta, Gibraltar, and in Egypt. (4) Increase the number of ships in commission, and (5) Enter men by every means possible.

But it should be stated, in fairness to the Admiralty, that Lord Charles Beresford bases his indictment on the fact that as war will occur at an enemy's "selected moment, when we shall be found at an average moment," Germany, or other hostile Power, may, possibly, strike before 1915. If this is to be come to pass—and we confess we see no probability of its doing so—Great Britain, if she fought alone, might indeed be in the straits which Lord Charles describes; but when he omits to mention the important fact that Great Britain in any conflict which can possibly occur will, in all human probability, be allied to a Power or Powers, one of which has partial command of the Mediterranean, he ignores one of the most profound factors in the hypothetical situation which he conjures up. It would be easy to agree with this distinguished Naval expert, that we should build three ships for every one built by Germany, but at the same time not to consider where that policy will lead us would be insane. And here again it is possible to charge Lord Charles Beresford with a tendency towards inconsistency. He says in one paragraph of his letter: "But even if we passed a Navy Act in order to lay down a fleet necessary for our Imperial needs, we have not the men to man it, and cannot get them in time to tide over the danger period from now to 1915." It would be useless, indeed, to build a great additional fleet of battleships and cruisers if we are not absolutely certain that when they are ready for sea we shall have officers and men to work them. It is not a pleasant thing to charge a man who has rendered the highest services to his country, and with conspicuous devotion, with being an alarmist; but many will doubt whether in this case the zeal of his master's house has not eaten Lord Charles up. We wish, therefore, the letter had been written from a slightly broader point of view, taking into consideration that in any future international imbroglio Great Britain will not be isolated, that the burden of inceased armaments must be fitted to the resources of the people, and last, and we believe as important as any, that an enemy will not find its "selected moment" until it has assured itself of absolute supremacy in naval equipment.

TAX ON DOGS.

Mr. Brunetti of Calcutta has addressed a letter to the various newspapers of this country, advocating the imposition of a dog-tax as a means of preventing rabies and hydrophobia. In view of the increasing number of stray dogs about the streets of Calcutta and Bombay, also the alarming increase in cases of rabies, he writes, the time seems to have arrived when the authorities should take the matter seriously in hand and impose a general tax on all dogs kept by residents in the principal cities and hill stations. We are inclined to agree with Mr. Brunetti. The number of stray, neglected, maimed and mangy dogs seems to increase daily and if every ownerless and unlicensed dog were destroyed, cases of rabies and hydrophobia would diminish, and moreover the breed of dogs would be improved. "One human life is worth more than all the curs of New York," said the chief of Police of that city, when reported to have put an end to six hundred dogs in the course of a fortnight's crusade. Last summer a hundred were destroyed at Darjiling, greatly to the satisfaction of the residents, and there can be no doubt that if a tax were imposed and all dogs whose owners failed to pay the tax were destroyed "such measures would undoubtedly do a considerable amount towards stamping out rabies, besides lessening the tremendous number of maimed, ill-used and mangy creatures one sees about the streets." The matter has been frequently suggested, and apparently the fear of offending religious susceptibilities has prevented action. But the time has come again when this subject must attract attention.

NEW PRIESTESS OF OCCULTISM.

Mrs. Brown-Potter, who visited India some years ago, making a tour in high-class drama with Mr. Kyrle Bellew, has been absent for a considerable period from the London stage. During that time, it appears, she has been living quietly at Staines studying the occult—"in books and documents which tell of the mystic beliefs of the Hindu and the hidden meaning of the legends and symbols of the East." "It is quite true that Mrs. Brown-Potter has abandoned the stage in order to make a life-study of Himalayan occultism," the actress's secretary stated in an interview. "Mrs. Brown-Potter is for the present living a secluded life here, and sees no one. In the future, she will give lectures on her researches, which are very wonderful." Mrs. Brown-Potter, who proposes to commence her lectures this month, says: "Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to devote myself to trying to raise Western humanity to the level of that bliss (Sattwa) which should be the aim of all." She explains that ever since, as a girl, she read Apollinius of Tyana's description of adepts in India, her soul has craved for a true Hindu to show her the light. Doubtless there are many who would be glad to, for a consideration, but it seems she has found a Hindu preceptor, who understands Gosainthian occultism, who can "satisfy my longing for further enlightenment, and has indeed already made me realise the vast difference between I and My and the bridge that spans that gulf."

THE GOVERNMENT PENSIONER.

We do not imagine that the Rajah of Dighapatia will elicit much public sympathy in his desire to discourage Government pensioners from seeking election to the Local and Imperial councils. Why should they not serve on these bodies? There may possibly be some objection in the matter of government officials seeking such election; but there is no reason why pensioners, who by long and meritorious service, have secured a competence for their leisure, should not be permitted to enjoy the rights of their citizenship. After all, a pension merely represents the difference between salary received and what the faithful and continued discharge of public service is worth, so that the retired official when he lays down the burden of his life's work receives in monthly instalments, what has been accumulated for him. He only comes into his own, and it would be an act of exaggerated gracelessness to prohibit him from exercising an undoubted civic right. In passing it may be remarked that it is such questions as that put by the Rajah of Dighapatia which render interpellations at Council meetings wearisome and uninstructive.

The *Pioneer* understands that the Nicholson Committee will probably complete their report by the end of November next.

The Gaekwar of Baroda will reach Simla on the 20th instant and will stay at Oakover for about three weeks.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

M. Poincare's Visit to the Tsar.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.

While M. Poincare was en route, we were daily treated with interviews and revelations by the swarm of journalists who, very much against his will, followed him persistently. That there were true reports as well as sensational inventions, was self-evident. If we now look back upon the whole mass of information bestowed on us during the last fortnight, we may easily distinguish two chronological groups. During the first week we were told that the official Communique, then in course of preparation, was destined to make deep impression on account of its far-reaching importance. But when the advertised communication was actually published, it contained nothing but the usual assurances of peace-loving intentions, complete harmony of political views and other stock-phrases customary on such occasions.

We are convinced that many points of agreement arrived at between the leading statesmen of both countries will be kept secret for some time to come and are therefore not even alluded to in the official Communique. It is highly probable that France has now yielded to Russia's wishes as regards the sixpowers loan to the Chinese Republic. It will be remembered, that in this question Russia and Japan objected to the conditions proposed jointly by Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany. These four powers agreed among themselves that an international concern of bankers was to advance the enormous sum of sixty million pounds to China under certain restrictions of control relating to the spending of that borrowed money. But Japan and Russia were disinclined to consent to such a big deal, unless China was compelled to pledge herself not to employ a penny on the strengthening of her position in Manchuria and Mongolia. It goes without saying that such a condition would be humiliating to China and highly inconvenient to the four powers that under any circumstances would have to provide the money. As neither Japan nor Russia will for a long to come be in a position to advance large sums to China, it was a foregone conclusion that the majority would carry the day, because the two other powers cannot act independently in a capacity of capitalists. But if it should prove true that France has now seceded from her former partners and sided with Russia and Japan, there are not only three powers against three, but the other side has also French money behind it and could accommodate the Chinese borrower, offering more favourable conditions in other respects, if in Manchuria and Mongolia matters remain as they are. For China it may be an advantage to play out one group against the other; but the general aspect of the political situation in the Far East would grow worse by such a split among the powers. We are surprised that the French Press reported this concession as another French Service to the Russian ally but without the slightest consideration of the complication brought about by French diplomacy yielding to the dictates of St. Petersburgh.

Nor is that all. We are told at the same time that France has waved her rights in the Anatolic railway concessions. It is true that for France only financial interests are at stake in Asia Minor, while Russia has strategic reasons for preventing the extension of the Turkish railway system. But all the more urgent is the question, what compensations the French may expect from Russia, and on this point the French Press is silent. Certainly the much-talked of Marine Convention is no material gain. For it is a matter of course, that the French and Russian Navies will co-operate as soon as the *casus foederis* is given. We are therefore not astonished that there is no official corroboration of the rumour that a Marine Convention has been concluded. But it is worth reflection that even this alleged French success would only mean a service to the Russian Government, in so far as the firm opposition of the Duma to any large expenditure on the Russian Navy may be overruled by the Czar pointing to his international obligations in consequence of a compact with a foreign Government.

Every cool-headed observer is therefore bound to arrive at the conlusion that France has not scored anything substantial. After all, French diplomatists are handicapped by the concentration of their thoughts to the Vosges mountains in a similar way as English foreign affairs suffer from a one-sided limitation to the North See. France is in an evil plight as regards her foreign dealings, as long as she is either afraid of her German neighbour or determined to place the hope of revenge above all other considerations. She has then no other choice but to heap concessions over concessions in order to keep Russia by her side. The Russian diplomatists understand this perplexity very well and are shrewd enough to make full use of it as long as it lasts.

KURFURSTENDAMM.

Our European guide-books are of little help, if we wish to study the pulsating life of a modern City. There is, in this respect, hardly any difference between the English Murray, the French Joanne or the Baedekar made in Germany. They wish to give us a full list of the old-established, hall-marked sights to which frequent illusions may be found in classical literature or modern fiction, but omit to take notice of the latest actualities. We are still directed by them to the Friedrichstrasse as the centre of Berlin life. Such it was more than twenty years ago. As late as ten years ago the whirlpool of modern life was to be found at the Potsdamer Platz, comparable to Piccadilly Circus in London. Nowa-days it has shifted further West to the long and broad avenue called Kurfurstendamm. There we are in the "New West," the up-to-date part of the most modern of all European Cities. Modern is also the accommodation the visitor may now find there. The "Boarding Palace" that has been just opened is neither a Hotel of the accustomed style nor a Boarding house; but something between the two. If you ask for a room, a plan is handed to you, from which you see what accommodation there is with prices inserted, if you want lodging for a week, a fortnight, a month, a year, the scale going considerably down in proportion to the length of your stay. But with your furnished room you get also the comfort of dining rooms, an elegant cafe, a first-class restaurant of the German Beergarden style and all those conveniences of an American hotel for reading, writing and passing the time. It is a big building containing 500 bed rooms, besides the lavishly spacious suits for general use and the halls for festivities. We have dwelt on these particulars, because they are in bearing with the character of this magnificent thoroughfare of a new city.

It was Prince Bismarck who, a generation ago, foresaw the future growth of this then ruric neighbourhood of Charlottenburg, at that time a quite Western suburb of the Metropolis. Over enormous fields of rhye and potatoes the Grunewald forest was visible at a distance, when the sites of the new streets were laid out. The nearer part of the street was filling up with substantial mansions since 1890; now there is hardly a gap in the long rows stretching to the two clusters of villas at Halensee and Grunewald. As we walk on, we may distinguish the rapidly following stages of style from the historicism prevalent in 1890 to the sombre but practical and handsome outline of the present style. Indeed, there is no other place in the world where such a vast conglomeration of large fashionable flats could be found in juxtaposition as here. In summer the merits of the modern architecture of these houses could hardly be appreciated, because the rich foliage of the trees, the floral ornamentation of the balconies and the front gardens allow only little of the heaps of stone to come into view.

It is astonishing, how quickly fashionable society has moved into these quarters. Already now these outskirts of the City have developed a life of their own. Kurfurstendamm is now for Berlin life, what the Fosse is for Vienna or the "Stroeg" between Kongens to Nytorv for Copenhagen, the promenade of the stylish part of the population. Here we find also that Bohemian element and a great deal of that extravagance of high-life for which Paris is famous. Of course the shops followed their best customers. In the beginning the old houses of the City opened branches for the West; then new elegant magazines of the Regent Street type were founded; now there is already a peculiar style of Kurfurstendamm shop discernible. Superior taste and artistic decorations are indispensable requisites for these shops. One need only peep into the numerous new Coffee-houses along the street to get a notion of the Kurfurstendamm-style. In order to compete with their rivals each of these Restaurants had to develop a specialty that was likely to attract patronage; everywhere good music is an attraction given into the bargain. Artists and literary men meet at some favourite place, elegant ladies or the fast set at another. The five-o'clock tea attracts in the same rooms quite another class of people than you would find later in the evening. You see here crowded together what, a generation ago, was apparently missing in Berlin, people of vast means and with plenty of time. It is, therefore, quite understandable that the new term of Berlin W.W. i. eithe extreme West of Berlin, means the upper ten thousands as far as wealth and luxuries go.

MUSICAL SEASON IN BERLIN.

There is still the calm of the dog-days, but one notices already busy preparations for the Winter Campaign. Especially for the grand Concerts of Sinfoniat we may expect innovations. Until now there were five places for grand performances of Sinfonias and choruses: in the first place the sinfonie programme of the Royal Opera Band under the conductorship of Professor Richard Struss and the so-called "Harmonic Concerts" of the Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Arthur Nikisch; then the performances of the Bluthner Orchestra under Siegmund von Hausegger and, last not least, the Academy and Philharmonic Chorus conducted by George Schumann and Siegfried Ochs respectively. In the coming season Oscar Fried who has given up his connection with the "Society of Friends of music" intends to add a series of modern sinfonic concerts. For this purpose he associated himself with the famous pianist Ferruccio Busoni, the foremost among living pupils of Liszt. The division of labour has been so arranged that Busoni will be responsible for foreign compositions and for an evening devoted exclusively to the latest compositions by Max Reger, while Fried devotes himself to modern German sinfonias in general. The latter announces a performance of Mahler's ninth sinfonia, some new compositions by the hyper-modern Viennese musician Arnold Schoenberg and a kind of musical psychological analysis of Chamisso's bizarre poem "Schlemihl by Recniczek. It is evident that Berlin will be well provided with performances of the highest class of modern music. There certainly is no foundation for the old complaint that living composers are neglected in Germany. Every serious effort is likely to be taken up by some of the prominent bands whose capacity of interpretation cannot be questioned. There is always an audience ready to listen to a new piece of music but it takes time ere a new sinfonia becomes popular. It is enough that new composers have a chance of presenting their music to a Berlin audience.

Another new tract of the next season will be d'Albert's programmes of his own compositions. He has combined with other composers for conducting their own works, e. g. with Humperdinck. On the hundreth anniversary of the birth of Richard Wagner his son Siegfried will appear as conductor. For the music of other composers the excellent band-master of the Dresden Opera-House, Ernst von Sehuch, is expected to act as conductor.

Thus there will be life enough in the field of sinfonic music. That the number of other concerts will not fall short of that of last year is, unhappily, a foregone conclusion. Then there will be a greater competition among the Opera-Houses. The Charlottonburg Opera-House is to be opened during the next season. In the end of August the Kurfurstenoper will be reopened under its new director Palfi. The musical flood of the Berlin season is still increasing from year to year. It is hardly possible to watch the whole field attentively.

L. ASCH.

URDU TEACHERS

The following Press Note has been issued:—

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 10th July the Honourable Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad moved the following resolution:—"That in view of the great and growing demand for trained teachers in Urdu schools in all parts of the Presidency, Government should be pleased to establish an Urdu training college at an early date."

After some discussion the above resolution was withdrawn by the Honourable Member on his receiving an assurance that Government would consider the practicability of adopting the following measures experimentally:—(a) Students should be given the option of passing the Vernacular Final Examination in Urdu, all the papers being set in that language. (b) Arrangements should be made at one of the training colleges that side by side with the ordinary vernacular course there should be an Urdu course of instruction for those students who wish to take it, the vernacular of the district being taken as the second language.

The Governor in Council has now decided that a class for training Urdu teachers should be opened as an experimenal measure in the Ahmedabad Training College for men. This college has been selected for experimental as it is recognised that a knowledge of Gujarati, which will be taught as a second language, will prove of greater value to Urdu trained teachers than either Marathi or Kanarese. For the present the students will undergo the first year's course of training only, a Mahomedan graduate familiar with the work of a training college being engaged for the purpose. The Governor in Council has also decided that from next year a set of papers entirely in Urdu will be issued at the Vernacular Final Exam nation to those candidates who wish to take them. This arrangement will, however, be confined to the North-rn Division.

Both the above experimental arrangements will remain in force for a period of two years, at the end of which it will be considered whether or not they should be continued in either the same or an extended form.

The auction of the Secretary of State has been received to the revised regulations of the Madras Legislative Council and these will be published shortly.

RIOTS IN PARLIAMENT.

SCENES IN THE HUNGARIAN HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

Savage Attack on a Leading Minister.

OPPOSITION DRIVEN OUT BY THE POLICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUDAPEST, SEPT. 17.

In spite of the olive branch held out in the speech of Dr. Lukacs, the Hungarian Premier, on the 16th inst., when he announced a Bill which would render police interference in Parliament unnecessary, Parliament opened this morning with intense feeling among the delegates.

Count Tisza, President of the Chamber of Deputies, was received with a torrent of abuse. An ear-splitting din developed into almost a free fight. Count Andrassy and others separated the infuriated deputies, but the tumult continued unabated, though Count Tisza had left the Chair, and had been replaced by the Vice-President.

At four o'clock a strong body of police appeared and Count Tisza declared from the lobby that he would employ them to quell the disturbance if necessary.

Even after the arrival of the police in the lobby the tumult continued in the Chamber, being swelled by cow-bells, motor-horns and toy trumpets. The police entered the Chamber and an inspector ordered individual members of the Opposition to leave. The members called upon, to the number of one hundred, stood in the centre of the House, headed by Counts Apponyi, Zichy and Andrassy, and refused to leave. The police tried to force them, and a fight with fists followed. The legislators were subsequently carried out kicking and struggling with the exception of fourteen, headed by Count Apponyi, who promised to leave voluntarily if the police preceded them. The broken seats were replaced and the Ministerialists returned.

The Minister of Finance subsequently submitted the estimates.

BUDAPEST, SEPT. 18.

The members of the Opposition renewed the uproar in Parliament this morning. One of them shouted out that M. Beothy, the Minister of Commerce, was a scoundel, whereupon the latter struck the member who insulted him. The remainder of the Opposition then rushed forward and felled the Minister with their fists. He was rescued by supporters of the Government.

Count Tisza then took the chair, which was the signal for an infernal concert of whistles and trumpets.

A strong force of police then entered the House and the Opposition left.

A DUTCH RIOT.

THE HAGUE, SEPT 17.

Rioting occurred here this afternoon, in consequence of the refusal of the authorities to permit a Socialist procession through the streets in support of universal suffrage.

The Socialists consequently assembled on the race-course outside the town, and then marched in the direction of Parliament Buildings. They were stopped by a cordon of police, which charged with drawn swords and the crowd was dispersed.

A few persons were injured.

LLOYD-GEORGE BIOGRAPHY.

The Spirit of William the Conqueror.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The first volume of the biography of Mr. Lloyd George, in four volumes, has been published. It is compiled from material largely supplied by his brother in shape of letters and a diary. The latter shows that as a youth Mr. Lloyd George was most ambitious. There is an extract recording a visit to Westminister at the age of 18. It says he eyed the assembly in a spirit similar to that in which William the Conqueror eyed England on his visit to Edward the Confessor, as a region of future domain. The letters contain piquant commentson Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.

One Killed and Several Injured on the "King Edward VII."

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The breechblock of one of the large guns blew out during firing practice on the battleship "King Edward VII," off Colonsay. One man was killed and several seriously injured.

TO FIGHT AIR-VESSELS.

Notable New Equipment for War-ships.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

It is stated that in addition to armoured decks warships will be equipped with four-inch guns capable of shooting aircraft at a height of 9,000 yards, at an angle of eighty degrees, and at a height of 4,500 yards at a distance of four miles.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The death is announced of Mr. G. F. Johnson, ex-secretary of the P. and O. Company.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The death is announced of Admiral, Sir Richard Vesey Hamilton.

[Mr. J. F. Johnson was Secretary of the P. and O. Company in London for about fifteen years, before his retirement, in November 1911. Previous to his going to London he represented the Company as their Agent at Aden. In his younger days Mr. Johnson was a member of the company's staff in this port where he was very popular.]

[Admiral Sir Richard Vesey Hamilton G. C. B., was 83 years of age, and joined the Royal Navy in 1843. He served in the Arctic expedition of 1850 and 1851 and with party who searched for Sir John Franklin 1852-54. In 1857 he was promoted to Commander for distinguished services rendered in China, and after that filled various parts and commands that fall to a sailor. In 1899-91 he was Senior Naval Lord, and from 1891-94 was President of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. He retired in 1894.]

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The Premier on the Mongolian Problem.

DALAI LAMA'S FUTURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, SEPT. 17.

At a secret meeting of the Assembly, the Acting Premier made a speech declaring it was useless to attempt to settle the Mongolian question by military force. He was of opinion that China's best policy would be to rely on treaties. When the Chino-Russian situation cleared up, the matter would assume a domestic aspect, which would simplify it.

He thought the best policy would be to allow the Dalai Lama to resume his functions. The Government had ordered the Chinese expedition to return home. A Chinese Commissioner would shortly leave for Lhassa to explain Republican principles and also to emphasise the fact that China does not intend to alter Tibet's administrative system.

The Minister of Finance foreshadowed the resumption of the negotiations with the Six-Power Group. The Assembly acquiesced.

The Assembly will to-morrow debate the speech on Tibet, which is regarded as indicating a satisfactory acceptance of Sir John Jordan's proposals contained in the Memorandum of August 29.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

Arrangements have been made with the British India and Indo-China Steam Navigation Companies for the shipping of the Chinese soldiers from Lhassa at Calcutta for Shanghai. There will be altogether 1,500 soldiers to be shipped and it is expected that they will leave in batches of about 250.

The first batch is due to leave by Indo-China steamer "Fook Sang," and others will follow in three other steamers going in October. The whole of the returned soldiers, it is stated, will be away early in November. They will be marched from Kalimpong to Jalapahar (Darjeeling) and from there sent by the special train to Calcutta, going on board straight from the station and sailing either on the same day or the day following.

IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust's third scheme deals with a small area in the extreme outskirt of the town in Maniktollah. The reason this area has been chosen is that close by is a bustee which is to be cleared and on the site of which the Trust's model dwellings are to be built. There are to be three blocks of tenements, each providing accommodation for 700 people.

[Sir John Jordan, the British Minister at Peking, on the 29th ult., addressed a memorandum to the Chinese Government reviewing the present situation in Tibet, and also referring to China's avowed intention to incorporate Tibet in the Chinese Republic as a province. The memorandum contends that the Tibetans ought to be allowed to manage their own internal affairs without Chinese interference, and suggests that China should station a representative at Lhasa, who would advise the Tibetans in matters of foreign policy. The representative should have a bodyguard, but China should not maintain an unlimited force of soldiery in Tibet, nor allow the expedition now on its way to Tibet to proceed. The memorandum further declared that China at present ought not to use India as a highway to Tibet, and finally recommends the conclusion of a new agreement between Great Britain and China, which, it is added, must precede British recognition of the Chinese Republic.]

BRITISH MANŒUVRES.

Assistance from Aviators and Motorists.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Aviators are ubiquitous in the manœuvres. They are espying everything from a height which renders them immune from fire. Motor-cyclists are also rendering the most valuable services as regards scouting, while taxi-cabs and motor 'buses are being used for transport purposes.

THE KING'S INTEREST.

The King has arrived at Cambridge to attend the manœuvres. His Majesty will stay at Trinity College.

The King to-day motored in the undress uniform of a field-marshal to visit Sir James Grierson, commanding the "Blue" defenders, who explained his plans.

His Majesty then mounted his charger and with the chiefs of the War Office Staff, visited Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the "Red" invaders.

The armies are in close contact.

News is censured, but it is reported that the defenders have gained the initial success. They have got astride the invaders' line of advance and, being of superior strength, will be able to assume the offensive.

ACCIDENT TO A GENERAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

General Rawlinson fell from his horse during manœuvres and sustained a broken leg.

FRENCH MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The French manœuvres have come to a conclusion. President Fallieres gave a luncheon on the manœuvre ground to the generals and foreign officers present. Cordial toasts were exchanged.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

British Ship Strikes a Mine.

SALONIKA, SEPT. 18.

The British steamer "Barrowmore," while trying to cross a mine-field off Cape Kara without a pilot, collided with a mine and was badly damaged. She was subsequently beached.

ROME, SEPT. 18.

It is officially denied that Italy is negotiating for a loan with a view to handing Turkey twenty millions sterling.

THE LATE GENERAL NOGI.

TOKYO, SEPT. 17.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will attend the funeral of General Nogi, whose British Orders will be carried by British officers in the procession.

TRAIN DISASTER.

63 Persons Killed and Injured in Railway Smash.

AGONISING SCENES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

A railway disaster occurred at Ditton, Lancashire, this evening.

Twelve persons were killed and fifty injured.

LONDON. SEPT. 18.

It is officially stated that fifteen persons were killed and forty-eight injured in the Ditton train disaster.

The train was an express proceeding from Chester to Liverpool. It was descending the incline, when the engine was derailed and dashed into the bridge, the driver being killed. Nine carriages, however, continued their course and struck the station platform, seven being overturned, while two caught fire.

The occupants were burnt to death, the flames driving back the rescuers. Agonising scenes ensued, bonfires of wrecked wood-work luridly lighting up the gangs of workers, and the processions carrying the dead bodies and injured to the ambulances.

ULSTER DEMONSTRATIONS.

Sir E. Carson's Campaign at Enniskillen.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Sir Edward Carson opens the Ulster demonstrations at Enniskillen to-day.

THE CHURCHILL SCHEME.

Referring to Mr. Churchill's federal scheme, in a speech at Whitby, Mr. F. E. Smith said it was an attempt to hoodwink Ulster. He declared that the Government was solely responsible for the Belfast riot on the 14th. inst.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Remarkable Charges in a German Paper.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Much comment has been caused by an apparently inspired article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* accusing the French press of bullying Italy in connection with the concentration of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, declaring that a provocative tone in the French press has been noticeable since M. Poincare's visit to St. Petersburg.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 18.

An agreement has been concluded by which Imperial Consuls will furnish Canadian businessmen with foreign trade reports, and Canadian trade agents will be eligible for the consular service.

CRIME IN CALCUTTA.

Serious Increases in Dacoity and Burglary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

Crimes against person and property are on the increase in an near Calcutta. Scarcely a day passes without its story of dacoity and burglary. Added to that Kabulee zulum has revived. On Tuesday two Kabulees were arrested at the Dum Dum railway station on a charge of murdering a Mahomedan cultivator of the village Digley for failing to pay back money which he owed to the Kabulees.

On Monday night a daring dacoity was committed in a Hindu Temple in the small town of Halisahar (Hooghly), not far from Calcutta. The Police resisted and a fight ensued in which two policemen were badly injured. No arrest was made.

POLICEMAN'S INSANE ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 18.

Police Sergeant Mackenzie, of the Karachi Police, who is on leave, at Hyderabad, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself under the chin with a revolver in carriage near the barracks. The gariwala, on hearing the report, turned round and noticing what had occurred drove to the Cantonment police station where the jamadar reported the matter to the military police who took the injured man to the Station Hospital. From enquires made it appears that before attempting to commit suicide Mackenzie had written a letter saying that this world had no place for him. He had lately joined the Karachi Police and was about to take his discharge from the Army. He is lying in a precarious condition.

STATE ENTRY TO DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

In connection with the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi on the 23rd of December the most important function will be the presentation of an address of welcome to H. E. the Viceroy by the non-official members of the Imperial Council. Some of the leading members have been discussing the address during the past week, and a draft is now ready for submission to Lord Hardinge.

OIL TANK DISASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 18.

An oil tank of one million gallons capacity, belonging to the Burma Oil Company, Ltd., on the Yanangyat oil field, was struck by lightning yesterday and totally destroyed.

NEW CALCUTTA CANAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT 18.

It is understood that a committee will shortly sit to consider the proposed canalisation of Tolly's Nullah which flows by Kalighat and Kidderpore (Calcutta). The object of the scheme is to render the Nullah (canal) navigable by inland steamers up to the River Bidyadheri in the Sunderbuns and lessen the river journey to Khulna and Assam.

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PUTTING.

BY

W. HERBERT FOWLER.

The value of good putting has been drawn attention to so many times, and by so many different authorities that the man would be indeed brave who would venture to belittle it. There is, however, one time in a golfer's life when putting is not of paramount importance, and that is when he is a beginner. It is of no use to be able to putt, unless you can get on the green soon enough to be able to take advantage of your science. The fact is that the value of putting increases in proportion to the player's improvement in other branches of the game, and it is probably true to say that most championships and big matches are won by superior putting. The beginner at golf finds putting far the easiest part of the game, and he looks upon fine driving as the one in which he would rather excel, and also the part which he regards as the most impossible to learn. Most beginners get along fairly well, comparatively speaking, with iron play and putting, but find driving and wooden club play through the green, a most heart-breaking task. After a time all this changes and there are numbers of golfers who drive steadily and well, but who lose countless strokes on the green and by poor iron play. The higher the class of players the better the driving no doubt but the one part of the game where the best, professionals beat the amateurs is in iron play. When the green is reached the best amateurs putt as well as the best professionals, but the latter have less putting to do; as so often they place their iron shots not only on the green but near the flag itself.

When two players of equal form meet, the match is generally decided by the one who gets down most often in two on the green, and if this is the case all players who take their golf seriously, should take pains to make their putting as good as possible.

GENERAL RULES.

It is quite true that golfers putt well in many different ways, but, speaking as a general rule, it is safe to say that the foundation of all good putting comes from true hitting of the ball. There are several methods which, if adopted, will help the player to hit the ball well, and others which tend to prevent his so doing.

Keep your eye on the ball.

Study the line of the putt from behind the hole.

Take the club well back from the ball, and use the left wrist to lift the club back.

Follow through well.

Stand firmly on both feet.

Stand sufficiently upright to allow of the left arm being nearly straight from the shoulder.

Don't :—

Sway the body.

Open the left hand as the club comes up to the ball.

Breathe while making the stroke.

Dwell over the ball.

Let us consider these points in detail. It is so easy to say "Keep your eye on the ball," but how difficult at times it is to do it. In fact there are days when it is impossible. Some people call this being "stale," and certain it is that the trick of taking the eye off is more often met with in golfers who have been playing regularly than with those who are out of practice. No doubt the eye gets tired, and in some players more than in others. The man who could invent some method of curing this complaint would make a fortune. There is small doubt however, that those players who school themselves to keep the head absolutely steady not only whilst the stroke is being made but after the ball has gone on its journey are less liable to take the eye off the ball. The natural anxiety to see the result of the stroke has caused the loss of countless strokes on the green. It is a splendid thing to school oneself to see the spot where the ball was after it has left and not to move for an appreciable moment. Any player who adopts this method will be sure to improve his putting.

GAUGING DIRECTION AND STRENGTH.

It is generally admitted that the easiest way to gauge the line of a putt is to stand on the far side of the hole and study the ground over which the ball has to travel. It is quite extraordinary how often the line looks quite different from one side to the other and it may be safely laid down that whenever the player is uncertain he should always choose the one which appears to him to be the right when he is standing on the far side of the hole.

Most players do not take their club far enough away from the ball. They seem to be afraid of hitting the ball too hard; but a little practice will soon enable them to gauge the strength, and the ball will be hit far more sweetly and truly when the club comes up to it from a foot or so away, than if it is tapped or scraped as it must be if the club is only drawn back a few inches.

The club should always be taken back by the action of the left wrist. A great many players pull the club back with the right hand. This is a fatal method, and is the cause of endless bad putting. The stance is a very important matter in putting, but the player can suit himself so long as he adopts a position which enables him to keep the body absolutely steady. It matters nothing whether the player plays off his right or left leg or has them crossed, for that matter provided he feels no inclination to move his body. There is nothing to be gained from crouching, and it is easier to stand fairly upright so that the left arm can be almost or quite straight. This prevents a player from being uncertain whether he is bending his arms more or less than usual, and the club will be found to follow nicely through and ensure the ball being truly hit.

GRIP AND STANCE.

There are many different ways of gripping the putter, and here again the player should please himself. Some good putters interlock, some do not, some putt with one hand even, and to hole a really short putt there is no surer way than this. The least common, but probably the best grip for putting, is to hold both thumbs down the shaft, and overlap the first finger of the left hand over the little finger of the right. This enables the right hand to take charge just when the ball is struck. The main thing to remember in the grip is that the club should be held lightly, but firmly, in the fingers of both hands, and that under no circumstances should the grip of the left hand be allowed to relax whilst the stroke is being made. This is a far commoner cause of trouble than is generally recognised.

Putting is nearly akin to billiard playing and the touch of the billiard player is just the sort of stroke which the putter should aim to acquire.

Probably the commonest sin in putting is swaying the body, and this is absolutely fatal to consistently good putting. It is, of course, a little difficult for the golfer to recognise that when he has his putter handed to him he is to use it in such a different way to his other clubs. But he must school himself to remember that the putting stroke is to be done mainly with the fingers and wrists, partly with the arms, but not at all with the body.

Probably few players have noticed that they hold their breath whilst they putt; but most certainly they should do so and make it a habit which becomes so automatic that it is unnecessary to think about it. It is quite certain that breathing is fatal to good putting.

Many players spoil their putting by standing too long over the ball after they have taken up their stand. Study the line and make up your mind that you will start the ball over some small mark just in front of it, and then hit the ball as soon as you have taken up your stance. If the player dwells too long the eye will assuredly get tired and the ball will not be truly hit. Of course, there should be no hurry, "slow back" stands good in putting as it does in all other strokes at golf, but the backward movement should be begun as soon as possible after the player has taken up his stance.

PUTTERS.

People putt with all sorts of clubs, but it is moderately certain that all putters should have some loft on them. The most fascinating club is the old wooden putter, but it is seldom seen and very few players indeed know how to use it, so that it must be left on one side. If used at all it must be taken much farther from the ball, than the cleek or aluminium putters, and the stroke with it is more of a swing and the hands should not interlock. If the wooden putter is used the player should make quite sure that the ball is lying well. If at all cupped the result will be that the ball will jump up in the air, and all strength will be lost. If the putter has some loft on it this task can be omitted, and considering how many things the poor golfer is asked to remember it is surely well to adopt the simplest methods.

Some players carry two putters, one for long putts, and one to hole out with. This is surely a mistake, as so often the player is undecided which of the two he ought to use, and the necessary concentration is lost. A well-balanced putter should be equally good for any putting-shot, and it must be an advantage to play as often as possible with one club.

There is not space to deal in this article with slicing and pulling in order to make a ball keep the line on different slopes; or to discuss the various ways of negotiating stymies. These are points which require a great deal of practice in order to atttain proficiency, but one may say that it is quite wonderful how often an apparent stymie can be negotiated without lofting.

Extra good putting is a question of mood and inspiration, and these red letter days are always remembered. What the golfer should aim at, is to be a consistently good putter, and this he can attain by hard work only. It is quite possible to overdo practice in other parts of the game, but a man cannot putt too much, provided he tries hard all the time.

CHARGE AGAINST PLEADER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 18.

A Full Bench of the High Court, consisting of the Officiating Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair and Mr. Justice Sundra Iyer sat to-day to consider the reference made by the District Judge of Bellary in connection with certain charges of unprofessional conduct against Mr. K. Venkata Row, first grade pleader, Bellary. On the 23rd of July last the District Judge passed an order on an original petition presented to him that the following charges had been established against the pleader :—(1) That he conjointly with one Marwari, Vannaji, trafficked in a decree obtained by two men named Pichayya and Pappaya against the minor heirs of Gadigi Veerabhadrappa he (Mr. Venkata Row) being the pleader for plaintiffs in the suit, and (2) that he has has been or is engaged in trade under the name of K. S. V. Ramchander and Co.

Upon the report of the District Judge the High Court issued notice on the pleader to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the Legal Practioners' Act.

The case is proceeding.

A KARACHI TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 18.

Two sergeants went shooting to the Gunja Hills, Hyderabad. They were driving in a tonga from one shooting ground to another, the roads being very bad. Sergeant Cooks, of, the 93rd R. F. A., had his loaded gun between his legs with the barrels pointing towards his stomach. In the jolting of the tonga on the bad road one of the barrels exploded and the shot entering his stomach, killed him on the spot.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER'S FATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

Last night on the P. and O. Steamer "Sunda" at Kidderpore docks, a sad tragedy occurred. The vessel was to leave this morning and one of the passengers, Mr. A. P. Walace, until lately a mechanic at Kamarhatty Jute Mill, was found struggling in the water at 11 o'clock last night. When picked out he was unconscious and he died, before he could be got on board again. Other passengers said he was quite gay and in good spirits all the evening and scouted the idea of suicide. They said he was last seen alive sitting on a rail and had evidently fallen overboard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

Major A. D. Jameson, R. A. M. C., has been appointed a specialist in Dermatology, 1st Peshawar Division, with effect from 1st September.

Capt. F. N. Stewart, I. M. S., has been appointed to the Medical charge of the 7th Punjabis vice Captain S. G. S. Houghton, I. M. S., who is placed in medical charge of the 38th Dogras.

Captain D. D. Kamat, I. M. S., has been appointed to the medical charge of the 8th Rajputs vice N. S. Dutton, I. M. S.

Captain K. S. Thakur, I. M. S., has been appointed especially in Electrical Science in the 3rd (Lahore) Division.

RANGOON, SEPT. 18.

Major R. L. Morris, Cantonment Magistrate, will be transferred from Rangoon to Peshawar when Major L. J. Cumberlege proceeds on leave at the end of October next.

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

The special prize of Rs. 150 offered by the United Service Institution for the best essay on "Intelligence Duties on Manœuvres and Staff Sides" has been won by Major Deane of the 14th Cavalry.

Essays by Major H. A. Walker, Royal Fusiliers, and Captain Clementi-Smith, 22nd Punjabis, were placed second and third respectively. There were fourteen competitors and the adjudicating officers were Colonel Bingley, General Staff, Colonel Hughton and Lieut.-Colonel Borrow.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Laws for the Enclave at Delhi.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER SHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

The last meeting of the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council, in fact the last meeting of first term of the extended Council, was held this morning.

The Viceroy presided. There was a large gathering of visitors but no ladies were allowed.

Mr. Walsh took the oath of allegiance.

After the interpellations, which were over in an hour, on the motion of the Home Member, the Wild Birds Protection Bill was passed.

The Presidency Small Cause Court Bill was also passed.

Sir Reginald Craddock then moved that the Extradition Bill be taken into consideration.

Sir V. D. Thackersey moved: "That the consideration of this Bill be deferred until the Delhi session, as the measure is controversial, and that the Bill be then referred to a Select Committee."

In the course of his speech he said :—"The Council will, I am sure, agree with me that the Act of 1903 requires revision not in the direction proposed, but rather in that of limiting the extraordinary power of Political Agents by proper safeguards, calculated to secure a regular judicial trial to the accused person. I think, my lord, that the Legislature did very wisely in omitting to provide for the extension to the Presidency towns of this extravagant power of the Political Agents. It is bad enough as appling to the districts, but in the Presidency towns it would be intolerable. In the districts, generally speaking, few subjects of Native States of the respectable classes settle down to carry on any important business. On the other hand, in the Presidency towns, especially in Bombay, a very large section of the population come from the Native States and there are often among them men with great commercial interests carrying on considerable and important businesses for generations, attracted no doubt by the absolute security of liberty, property and contracts under the jurisdiction of His Majesty's High Courts."

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, pointed out that the Bill was undertaken at the instance of the Madras Government, and also indicated the favourable opinions of the local Governments and High Courts. He, however, accepted the amendment, and consideration of the Bill was deferred till next cold weather.

The Divorce Bill, Local Authorities Loan Bill, and Motor Vechicles Bill were considered and passed.

DELHI LAWS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Syed Ali Imam, in moving for leave to introduce the Delhi Laws Bill, said,—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill which deals with the applications and adaptation of law in force to the territory, which under the Proclamation issued in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of yesterday will be separated from the Punjab on the 1st of October next, and will be brought under the immediate authority and management of Your Excellency's Government, under the designation of the Chief Commissionership of Delhi. This territory comprises the Tahsil of Delhi, and the area in the jurisdiction of the police station of Mahrauli, and will be placed in charge of an officer, who will be the Chief Commissioner of the new province. For sometime mention has has been made of the term "enclave" in reference to this territorial redistribution, but our Indian legislative is not familiar with this term. We have preferred to retain the expression "province" which has a known meaning in our legal phraseology. As effect is to be given to the new arrangement in the immediate future, it is a matter of urgent necessity that provision should be made for the application and adaptation of the existing laws to the new conditions. Hon members are aware that under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act the existing laws remain in force unless repealed or altered, but some modification of them is necessary for their proper exercise by the authorities that the altered circumstances will bring into existence.

The measure, which I propose to place before the Council, does not touch the substance of the laws in force, and may safely be regarded as no more than a draftsman's bill. The alteration of form is provided for in Clause 3, read with Schedule B, and Clauses 4 (2) and 5 (1) of the Bill. Clause 3 also enables the Governor-General in Council to direct that any power conferred on the Local Government shall be exercised by him or any other authority that he may specify and not by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. Clause 7 of the Bill is also of considerable utility, inasmuch as it empowers the Governor-General in Council to apply to the province of Delhi enactments in force in other parts of British India. This provision saves unnecessary resort to legislation in cases where suitable laws are already in existence.

I may mention that there are precedents in our legislature for such a salutary provision as this. The Bill has been in the main cast on the lines of the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam Laws Act of 1912 and has all the features and characteristics of a more formal legislative measure. As the proclamation above referred to is to take effect on the 1st of October next, I shall, in the event of the present motion being carried move for the Bill to be taken into consideration with a view to its being passed today. Before I close my remarks I wish to point out that the Bill does not in any way affect the jurisdiction of the Chief Court of the Punjab in the territory covered by the proclamation. My lord, I move for leave to introduce the Bill.

Hon. Mr. Ali Imam then introduced the Delhi Bill and asked for a suspension of the rules which the President granted.

Hon. Mr. Basu asked for particulars about salary of the Chief Commissioner.

Hon. Mr. Ali Imam answered and explained his position but gave no particulars of his emoluments.

The Bill was then passed.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERALS' BILL.

Hon. Mr. Ali Imam in introducing the Administrators-General's Bill said : "The detail of the various amendments, which it is proposed to make, are explained at some length in the statement of objects and reasons and the notes on clauses annexed to the Bill and this is hardly the stage at which I need detain the Council for their consideration in an exhaustive manner I will, therefore, content myself with making a short reference to some of the more important changes that the Bill purports to carry out. But before doing so, however, I must premise that the Government of India have been assisted in the preparation of this measure by the views and the criticisms which were received from the Calcutta High Court and the various Local Governments and administrations. The views of Mr Hyde, the Administrator-General of Bengal and Mr. Sanders Slater, the Administrator-General of Bombay, have also received most careful consideration. We have not always been able to give effect to their recommendation but much useful assistance has been obtained in this way. I may, therefore, safely say that there has been no poverty of material or lack of considered opinion as a basis for the measure. I will now refer very briefly to some of the more important changes made by the Bill. The Act of 1874 provided for the remuneration of Administrators Generals by commission, but the Act of 1902 made it possible for them to be salaried officers of Government and in fact as a result of an enquiry by a Committee presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, the Administrator-General of Bengal, was converted into a salaried officer. In that year a similar change was carried out in the Bombay Presidency. The Bill widens the field of selection for the appointment of an Administrator-General by throwing it open not only to Barristers but also to Attorneys, Solicitors and Vakils in the Presidencies of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. I venture to think that the extention is reasonable as the range of choice will not exclude talent and experience in the sister branches of legal profession. It has not been considered desirable to carry the extension any farther in the three major provinces as the volume of work is large enough to secure a sufficiently high salary to attract men of ability from the profession which is best fitted to deal with the difficulties that attach to the satisfactory discharge of the duties of an Administrator-General.

This point, however, is closely connected with another important departure which the Bill permits of. Experience has shown that the control of the Government of India over the Administrator-General of Bengal is open to the objections that are inseparable from too much centralisation and it is possible that this may be so in other parts of India. It is to be remembered, of course, that presidencies under this particular law have a very much wider extent than is ordinarily included in the expression. The Presidency of Bengal, for example, stretches from the North-Western Frontier Province to Burma. It has, therefore, been considered expedient to take power to constitute from the existing presidencies promises whenever necessary with a view to create provincial control over provincial Administrators General. This will be a step in decentralisation which, it is hoped, will secure greater efficiency and more complete supervision. It is needless to say that such a step will always be taken with due regard to local conditions, sufficient care and watchful circumspection. Should, however, such a division be effected selection for the post of a Provincial Administrator-General will not improbably be made from the legal profession as mentioned above, but it is not inconceivable that considerations of economy on one hand and the lack of sufficient attractions on the other may make such a selection impracticable and therefore the Bill renders it possible for an officer already in Government Service to be appointed in such a case. I may add that it is improbable that selection will ordinarily be made outside the class from which recruitment is natural and the provision of the Bill is intended to meet a contingency arising out of the conditions in places not so advanced as the three presidency towns. The Bill makes an important change in the status of the Administrator-General in so far as it makes him a corporation sole with perpetual succession and official seal. This amendment makes it possible to dispense with many sections of the present law and is I think, a considerable improvement on the old act. This change accords with the method adopted in the Public Trustees Act of 1906. There is just one matter to which I wish to draw attention, viz., the provision in the draft bill regarding audit and accounts and the new powers we have given to persons beneficially interested in the estates of obtaining copies of accounts. We consider it eminently desirable that the public should have the fullest confidence in the administration with which Bill deals and we think this can be best secured by a strict system of audit and inspection flexible enough to be adapted to local system and by a ready means of giving publicity to instances of maladministration. I have given a general outline of the changes we propose reserving the consideration of details and technicalities to a future stage in the progress of the Bill in this Council.

Hon'ble Mr. B. Basu speaking complained that as they had no list of the Bill before them he was unable to criticise the measure. He, however, welcomed the Bill.

Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam acknowledged Mr. Basu's criticism and assured him that the Finance Member had no intention of making money out of this measure.

Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam then introduced the Official Trustee's Bill and explained the measure was consolidating and amending the Bill. He also pointed out that most important amendments were on the same lines as Administrator-General's Bill

The Court il adjourned for lunch.

THE WHITE SLAVE BILL.

On the Council re-assembling after lunch Mr. Madge introduced the White Slave Trade Bill. He said that it was with great regret that the Bill was chiefly concerned with. There was a vast organisation throughout the civilized world to inveigle innocent persons into slavery worse than death. He condemned the system of advertisement of appointments as typists, &c., by which young persons from different parts of the world were ensnared.

Referring to conditions in Calcutta Mr. Madge paid an eloquent tribute to Sir Frederic Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for all he had done to suppress sue traffic. He quoted the opinion of the Archbishop of Canterbury in support of his legislation. He also quoted Sir George Risley-Keppel who said that a ready market existed for European girls in Afghanistan and the independent states.

Speaking about the Bill Mr. Madge said it was extremely cautious and when submitted to professional advice it would be found that the Bill was fully provided with safeguards that advice could suggest.

Mr. Dadabhoy sought leave to introduce a Bill for affording greater protection to minor girls under sixteen years of age and women and kindred purposes.

Sir Reginald Craddock congratulated the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy on the lucid exposition of his case and said the subject of the Bill could not be better treated. He explained the attitude of the Government of India and outlined their proposal including the modifications required in the Penal and the Criminal Procedure Code to meet the situation. The Government of India, he said, would keep an open mind in dealing with the measure. They would circulate the Bill when Government suggestions thereon to local Governments and public bodies, and would do ever thing necessary to observe in the feeling of the people on the subject. He admitted the gravity of the evil which the Bill intended to modify or check, and appealed to non-official members to do their utmost to allay the public feeling which Government action might arouse. Two years ago, Sir Reginald said consideration of such a measure would have been impossible, but with the reformed Legislative Council, and expansion of the public mind and new developments on all sides, progressive legislation of such a kind had now become possible. Government were treading on very delicate ground and they would move with the utmost caution.

Mr. Mashirka congratulated the Government on their policy and complained of the inaccuracy of census figures when they showed that there were no women of ill-fame in Rangoon. He pointed out that the number of unfortunate women was nearly twenty-five lakhs and were largely recruited by adoption. The Devadasi system must be effectually checked and the present law failed to reach the offenders. He suggested that the burden of proving the age limit of girls should be laid on the accused who were responsible for these girls' welfare and advocated the adoption of Sections 16, 17 and 18 of the Children Act of 1908. He urged that before an adult woman was enrolled as a Devadasi a certificate from the District Magistrate to the effect that she was eighteen years of age should be obtained. He urged the establishment by Government of industrial

institutions similar to those of industrial schools under the English Act in which female minor waifs and strays were maintained and brought up. In conclusion, he said, the Government would be doing a great service to the depressed classes in mitigating, if not wholly suppressing, the social evil.

The Hon. Mr. Ghuznavi who followed Mr. Madholkar, in course of his speech, said,—"My Lord, I am here to bear testimony to every word that has fallen from my hon'ble friend in this respect. Dacca is rocking with immorality more than any other town in East Bengal. There are women there who are known as "Bajis" and are well-to-do persons, they keep in their employ a number of profligate men and women whose business it is to decoy young innocent girls from all over the country and swell the rank of the unfortunates. Through your Excellency's far-reaching and benign policy, I now that Dacca is going to be the home of a residential University, I am here to welcome with all my heart any legislation which has for its ultimate purpose the diminishing of immorality. In Germany, my lord, we are told they have a system of "saizon politen" or metal police. I for one am ready to lend my support even to a measure of this kind should it be brought forward.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya strongly supported and challenged the production of Shastric texts in support of the dedication of minor girls' life of shame.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu supported the Bill and welcomed the pronouncement of the Home Member. He also asked the Government to be firm and strong.

The Hon. Mr. Shafi thanked the Home Member for his statement and assured of the support of the Punjab.

The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis gave his full support to Mr. Dadabhoy and held that a strong case had been made out for legislative interference.

The Maharajah of Burdwan and Mr. Subba Rao also suggested the introduction of the Bill.

The Bill was then formally introduced.

Mr. Madholkar withdrew his Bill on Protection of Minor Girls as the introduction of two Bills on same subject was contrary to Parliamentary practice.

His Excellency the Viceroy closed the last meeting of the first term of the extended Council with a short speech in which he referred to the excellent and friendly relations and mutual esteem and respect between the official and non-official members His Excellency said,—"The decorum and harmony which characterised the proceedings could serve as model to many other legislative assemblies."

Lord Hardinge referred to the temporary accommodation at Delhi and eulogised the excellent work done by Colonel Cole and his officers and men, and also referred to the architecture of the new capital. His Excellency expressed his appreciation of the desire of non-official members to participate in State Entry at Delhi.

The Council then adjourned 'sine die' at 5-30 p.m. His Excellency shook hands with the members and bade them goodbye.

Interpellations.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Bhurgiri, Sir Robert Carlyle announced that the Government of India's recommendation regarding the Sind Irrigation Scheme would shortly be sent to the Secretary of State.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha stated, in the course of his reply, that efforts have been made to simplify and elucidate the Council Regulations.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding the Council Chamber at Delhi said :—(a) The Government have seen the papers referred to ; (b) the attention of the Government has been drawn to newspaper comments both disapproving and approving of the action proposed.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the question regarding the appointment of a military officer to the bench of the Punjab Chief Court, said,—"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative and to the second in the negative. Lieut. Col. Beadon was recently selected for an appointment to the Punjab Chief Court because it was considered that he was conspicuously the best officer available. His connection with the Army lasted for less than four years and he has been continuously in civil employ since 1887. The Government of India have seen comments in certain papers criticising the appointment.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the question regarding the Association of public servants with political institutions and about Mr. Rattigan, said;—(a) It is not altogether clear what the hon'ble member has in view by the expression political institutions, but the general rule applicable to Government servants is that they shall not take part in political movements in or having reference to the affairs of this country; (b) the answer is in the affirmative; (c) the objects of the Association in question appear to be the amelioration of the condition and the fostering of the progress and development of the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian community, while maintaining and extending its rights and interests. The question whether these objects are political in the sense that it is undesirable that a servant of Government should be connected with them depends upon the manner in which the associatio conducts its activities. So far the aims of association are are described as mainly social. It has not yet been brought to the notice of Government that in this case there has been any infringement of the rules and no further action is therefore contemplated.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding territorial redistribution between Bengal and Bihar Bihar and Orissa, said:—"No proposals for the readjustment of the boundaries of the province of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are under the consideration by the Government of India."

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to the Hon. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding a Legislative Council for Bihar and Orissa, said:—The proposals of the Local Government of Bihar and Orissa regarding the constitution of the Legislative Council in that province are at present under the consideration of the Secretary of State. The Local Government exercised its discretion as to the procedure to be adopted by it in framing its proposal and although no formal consultation of non-official opinion appears to have been held, it has at its disposal various other means of ascertaining the views of those likely to be interessed.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to the Hon. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's questions regarding the unsatisfactory management of the Bengal and North Western Railway, in course of a long answer, said :—The complaints regarding the management of the Bengal and North Western Railway made in the "Biharee" and other newspapers have been seen by the Railway Board and representations have also been received from the Local Government on the some subject. In these circumstances Government do not consider it necessary to institute an inquiry as suggested by the hon'ble member with a view to ascertaining public opinion on the matter.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon. Mr. Subba Rao's, question regarding the listing of more appointments in the Provincial Civil service, said:—"Since the statement made by Sir A. Earle on 17th March, 1911 the question of increasing the number of 'listed' posts has been examined in some detail by the Government of India, but no general reference has yet been made to Local Governments on the subject. In view of the approaching enquires of the Public Service Commission it is undesirable to raise the question in a general form, but the possibility of increasing the number of such appointments is habitually considered when additions are made from time to time to the different provincial cadres of the Indian Civil Service."

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clarke, replying to the Hon'ble Rajah of Dighapatia's question regarding the prohibition of indentured Indian labour for German colonies said :—"The only information which the Government of India have on the subject referred to in the first part of the question is that a proposal to expel Indians from German East Africa was discussed at a recent debate on the German colonial estimates. The proposal did not receive support from the German Government. As regards the second part the indentured imigration does not take place to any of the German colonies, and it would be unlawful under the Indian Emigration Act.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to the Hon. Rajah of Digapathia's question regarding the advisability of discouraging Government officials and pensioners from seeking election to the local and Imprrial Legislative Councils said :—The Government of India have recommended to the Secretary of State that the regulations should be altered so as to debar Government officers from candidature. They see no reason to make a similar restriction in the case of persons who have retired from Government service."

Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to the Hon. Mr. Ghuznavi's question regarding uneasiness among the Indian pilgrims to Mecca owing to the appearance of Italian warships in the Red Sea said :—(a) "The Government have received no special information of the uneasiness among Indian pilgrims to Mecca owing to the appearance of Italian warships in the, Red Sea ; (b) in the interests of those pilgrims however representations were made to the Italian Government in June last. That Government has given assurances that all necessary dispositions will be adopted to reconcile the military exigencies of the position with every possible facility for pilgrimage. Arrangements have been made by which British Consuls in the Red Sea convey information as to pilgrim ships to His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Rome."

Mr. W. H. Clark replying to the Hon Sir Cecil Graham's question regarding the railway systems in this country said:—"As regards the first part of the question the immediate measures which have been taken are as follows:—A large amount of rolling-stock has been ordered in addition to that provided for and already ordered. Under this year's programme an additionil grant of Rs. 1 1-2 crores has also been made gover diseand above the amount sanctioned in the programm for this year, and this sum has a lready been allotted to the different railway companies. In its allocation special care has been taken to divide it mainly among those railways on which pressure has been most severe during the past months and to secure that it should be spent so far as possible on works which will have a direct bearing on the expedition of traffic. The Government of India hope to be in a position to allot for the ailway programme of 1913-14 a sum substantially larger than that provided during the current year."

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to the Hon Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu's question regarding political prisoners in the Andamans said :—

The Government of India have seen the articles referrey to; (6) Subject to the rules governing the management of the settlement the treatment of prisoners at Port Blair is left to the discretion of the Superintendent. There are no orders that these particular prisoners should be treated with special severity. The Government do not propose to call for a special report in connection with these allegations. They have previously, in connection with similar statements in the press, satisfied themselves that the prisoners to whom reference is made are not being subjected to task of undue severity not to treatment which affords any reasonable ground for complaint. Writing on the 30th May last Lieut-Colonel Browning remarked:—"I personally frequently see these prisoners and only from the few irreconcilables have I ever received any complaints; the majority of them are quite reasonable and well-behaved."

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Chaznavi's question regarding the declaration of certain Mahomsdan holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1811, said,—

(a) The practice varies in different provinces, but it is correct that there are provinces in which none of the three days mentioned are observed as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(b) Discription as to the notification of public holidays was deliberately vested in local governments in 1909, and the Government of India do not propose to interfere with its exercise as the hon'ble member is doubtless aware in addition to holidays notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act. Local holidays are not infrequently given on the occasion of religious festivals to the followers of the particular creed concerned and copies of the present question and answers will be circulated to all local governments in the ordinary course.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Intended Formation of a Trades Company.

A meeting was held last evening at the headquarters of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles in connection with the proposal to form a new company in the corps. Col Dunlop presided, and there was also present Lieut-Col. Cadell, 2d-in-command, Captain Byrne, Adjutant, other officers and gentleman interested in the movement. After some discussion it was resolved that it was desirable to take steps to form a new "Trades" company to be called B. Company and that such company should be formed of sufficient members be available by the end of November. In the meantime it was decided, that a trades section of C company be formed in which recruits for the new company will be enrolled.

Any one desirous of joining this company should communicate with Lieut. N. G. Hunt, care of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Forbes St., or apply at the headquarters of the corps in Council Road, next door to the Municipal Offices on any week day between 10 a.m. and 2 p. m. and certain number of men has already applied for enrolment and it is hoped that the decision to endeavour to form the company has become known that a sufficient number of recruits will come forward.

SHOOTING AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, SEPT. 18.

The morning was hot and sunny, there being not much wind but a strong mirage, which is causing considerable bother to marksmen. Nothing of importance is going on the shooting being confined to unlimited competitions at seven and nine hundred yards. Result:—

Match 7 and at 200 Yds.

Tactical match.

Sergt Burrows (K. G. F.) 25; Cpl. Coxe (B R. V.) 24; Corpl. Collins (K. G. F.) 24; Sergt Green (Oxfords) 24, 9th Col.-Sergt. Gidney.

Match 8, 300 Yds. tactical.

Lt.-Col. Ward (N. V. R.) 23; Sergt. Irwin (K. G. F.) 22; Pte. Porter (Camerons) 22; 13th S. M. Wale (B. V. R.) 21st Col.-Sergt Gidney (B.V.R.)

Wrenn Bennett Cup 300 Yds. Tactical.

Sergt. Burrows (K. G. F.) 21 Pte. Chandler (7th Hussars) 20; U. C. L Layton (C.V. R.) 19; 6th S. M. Wale (8. V. R. 18th Col.-Sergt. Gidney (B. V. R.) 21st Vol. Clarke B. V. R.

LATER.

This afternoon the only shooting of importance has been the two tactical matches on at 400 yards at a head and shoulders target which was exposed five times for from two to four seconds at irregular intervals, each hit counting five points, and the other at a 300 yards at a black loophole ten inches high by six broad in the middle of a khaki disc twenty-four inches in diameter at which eight shots had to be fired in half a minute.

This afternoon the shooting was easy, the wind being from the front with little variation, the light good and the mirage which made shooting difficult this morning having disappeared. So far as I can gather Vcl. Clarke, of the Bombay V. R., is leading in the tactical aggregate with Corpl Maunders, of the Kolar Gold Fields Rifles, only two points behind. To-morrow is the great contest of the meeting, the Bangalore Cup shoot, and it is hard to forstell the result on the present form. It seems to lie between the K. G. F. and the Niligiris, but neither the Bombay Volunteer Rifles or the G. I. P. teams should be far behind. There is very little to pick between the teams and it all depends on the tail end men, the top men being very level and as both the gold miners and the men form the blue mountains have very little tail my choice falls on them. Of the regulars the only team which is likely to be near the top is the Cameron who have very fine shots, but appears to have a distinct tail.

The following are to-day's results :—

Match 27. Lawrence and Mayor Prize 400 Yards

L. Corpl Eccleston, 1st M. and S. M. 25 ; L. Corpl D'Silva, K. G. F., 25; Cpl Kelly N. V. R. 20 ; Lieut Col. Ward, N. V. R. 20 ; fourteenth Vol Dunkerley, B. V. R. Col. Sergnt Gidnery B. V. R. twenty-seventh Vol. Clarke B. V. R.

Match 9, 400 Yards.

Sergt Robinson, Lt.-Col Ward, N. V. R. Corpl Williams, tie with 25 points. Col Sergt Brooks, Camerons, Pte Byford, 7th Hussars, and Sergt Hewlett, R. B. S. R, tie with 55 points, thirty-fifth S. M. Wale B. V. R.

Sweep, 1,000 Yards.

Sergt Cullen, S. I. R.V. 34 ; U L Dodson, S. R. V. 34. Pte Burbridge, 7th Hussars 33 ; seventh Vol. Lattey B. V. R. 33.

Affinity Stakes.

Mrs. Patton and Sergt Collins, Miss Tomnee and Sergt Searle.

Cesampionship, Camerons 2,143, K. G. F. V. 2,107.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

ARE THE PARSIS DECLINING ?

I understand that the spirited article contributed by Sir Dinshaw Davar to the Pateti number of the "Sanj-Vartaman,—an excellent production, by the way,—entitled the Decadence of the Parsis, has created some stir in the community. Opinion seems to be pretty evenly divided. A considerable portion of the community is in agreement with the writer's pessimism, while a powerful section maintains the opposite view. The past usually works a fascination on the average human mind. We love to talk of the good times gone, and the brave days of old. Sir Dinshaw has no misgivings on the argument urged by him that the Parsis to-day are in no respect as their fathers were before them. He writes emphatically and unequivocally in support of this proposition. He declares that the Parsis have undergone physical deterioration, that poverty and misery have been steadily on the increase, that their poverty has been accentuated by their love of ease and the weakness of their womankind for costly finery ; that births are fewer than deaths, and that little has been done to arrest the appalling infant mortality. Sir Dinshaw bewails that the Parsis "are hustled out of trade and commerce by our more energetic, if less intellectual, Hindu and Mahomedan fellow-citizens," that the sons of rich and poor alike hanker for the learned professions, preferring the hardships and struggles of genteel poverty to humbler but more lucrative pursuits. "In a very few years," such is Sir Dinshaw's prophetic warning, "we shall come to be known as a race of learned paupers."

"CRAZE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION."

I may not be in a position to speak with the authority commanded by the learned Parsi judge. But I may fairly claim for my own opinion that it is the result of careful inquiry and observation. While giving him every credit for his warm and kindly feelings towards his own community, the premises, as well as the dismal conclusion which Sir Dinshaw has derived from them, are equally challenged by many of his co-religionists, whose opinion is entitled to weight. That "the craze for higher education" is responsible for the decadence and, may be, the final extinction of the race is, to say the least, a startling proposition. It is indisputable that the Parsis owe their position and progress to education. Sir Dinshaw speaks of the keen competition, growing keener everyday, which the Parsis have to encounter on the part of Hindus and the fast awakening Moslems. If, as he himself will admit, this competition arises from the spread of education among them, the best and the most effective means that the Parsis can employ for the purpose of meeting, it is nothing but education. It is their "craze" for higher education that has won them their present position, and has produced a powerful middle-class which is the very back-bone of the community.

PARSI POVERTY.

It is recalled that the Parsis once held positions of trust and influence exclusively. But, surely, it cannot be held as a sign of decadence that they have ceased to enjoy the monopoly, when other races, having qualified themselves for such positions, have come in for a share. This is as it should be. It indicates not that the Parsis have receded, but that the others have advanced. Every community must endeavour to hold its own. It is the duty of each to strive for its advancement, employing every legitimate means to that end. There is poverty among the Parsis as it is everywhere else, but many Parsis refuse to believe that the proportion of misery and indigence is abnormal. It is the duty of every community to relieve distress, but it is not possible to remove it altogether; and I believe that no community has been more mindful of its poorer brethren than the Parsis, or has made equal provision, in the shape of homes, asylums, and hospitals, and special funds, for their relief. I am afraid that the cry of poverty is overdone by sentimentalists. I am assured that it is nearly impossible, on reasonable terms, to get a Parsi, male or female, for domestic service, even from an asylum. Liberality, needlessly profuse and injudiciously applied, is likely to render its objects lazy and dependent, absolving them from the necessity of developing the sturdy virtues required for facing one's destiny and conquering it, as far as may be, by firmness and resolution. I am told that of the Parsi beggars who go from house to house with harrowing tales of woe, nine cases out of ten consist either of downright impostors, or of persons who would be under no necessity to implore alms, if they were to do honest work.

FAULTS AND MERITS.

But underneath the sweeping assertions of Sir Dinshaw there is a substratum of fact which, in fairness to him, must not be overlooked. When he condemns the craze for higher education, he confines himself obviously to literary education, which goes on accommulating graduates and lawyers and doctors, flooding the market, and yielding a dismal crop of failure and disappointment. The plethora, however, is not on account of the Parsis alone. Hindus have contributed to it equally, and Mahomedans, before long, will swell the ranks. A time must come, and there are signs that it is fast coming, when the shrewd and practical Parsis will turn to other pursuits and occupations. They will go in more largely for scientific, commercial and technical education. They will come to recognize more generally as, indeed, their neighbours too will perceive in course of time, that a variety of mental-equipment fitting men for diverse industries, occupations and professions, is needed for the maintenance of their progress and affluence. As the ultimate aim of education is the formation of character and as character, is the reflex of moral qualities, the Parsis must aim at its development. The Parsis are much above the Hindus in push and pluck and public spirit. But in pure intellect they are much below their neighbours. They do not, however, lose themselves in abstractions. Shrewd and practical, they are usually the first to discern the road to worldly distinction and material advantage, and owing to these same gifts, they usually lead the way also in the establishment of charitable institutions. But they are emotional, and also, perhaps, hysterical, in the mass. They lack the patience, endurance and industry of the Hindu and of certain sections of the Moslem community, such as Borahs, Khojas and Memons, and therefore they cannot succeed so well in business where early struggles have to be encountered. They are too eager and impatient to undergo the toil and trouble which is not immediately remunerative. The Parsis are held by outsiders to be clannish, and against a common enemy they will close up their ranks and stand shoulder to shoulder. But between themselves, as pointed out by Sir Dinshaw, they are torn by schisms and factions. The wrangling of their newspapers on communal topics descends at at times to a low level. They are above their neighbours in average intelligence, and educational statistics are very much in their favour. But in questions affecting religion or society the multitude is susceptible of passion and prejudice, and there are publicists who find it to their advantage to pander to them. Taking them all in all, the Parsis are the most interesting race in the East. It is good that they should be concerned about their future, and in so far as the earnest fulmination of Sir Dinshaw Davar will stimulate them to right endeavour, it will have rendered them some service.

RACING AND GAMBLING.

I am not a racing man. But being curious to know what a race was like, I attended a meeting lately in Poona. The grand stand was sparsely filled, and there was a meagre crowd round the course. "Ah! you should have come, when the bookies were doing business. Much of the interest in the race has declined since they have been disallowed." Thus spoke to me a friend, who has been an inveterate racing man, and who thinks that since this prohibitory order, the glory of the sport has all but departed. The law, I suppose, has purged the turf of an evil. Although the action of the Bombay Government was resented in the beginning as an encroachment on the inviolate right of the turfite, the Turf Club, I understand, is fast getting reconciled to the totalizator. I have a hazy motion of its working ; but I am told that the machine being innocent of human failings, cannot do all the harm which resulted from the operations of the book-maker; and as the machine must have cash down, the gambler cannot, at the worst, lose more than he carries, for the time being, in his pocket. The turf has been the ruin of many a prodigal son. I know of one instance in which a youth ran through a fortune of two lakhs in about as many years, a substantial part of it being lost on the turf. It is pleaded that the racing man is a pure lover of horse-flesh. But I suspect that if betting were eliminated altogether from the sport, the love of the noble animal would not endure, nevertheless. As I watched the crowd, eager and intent and absorbed, every one burning with anxiety for the success of the particular horse backed by him, no doubt was left in my mind that money was the primary and principal motive which was at the bottem of all the bustle and excitement. The same passion had made the whole crowd wondrous kind. The race course was a great leveller, where high and low met, for the nonce, on equal terms.

DION.

SERIOUS FIGHTING.

Marwaris and Pathans in Hospital.

Several Marwaris were seated on Tuesday afternoon near the New Docks, when two Pathans working in the Docks told them to go away. The Marwaris refused and an altercation ensued, which developed into a serious row.

The Marwaris increased in number and the Pathans called others to their assistance. In the free fight, which followed about fifteen Marwaris and five Pathans were injured and the police, who subsequently arrived on the spot, took them to the hospital. Six Marwaris, who were seriously hurt, were detained in the hospital, the while others were allowed to go.

One Saidu Gamal, a Mahomedan, who was an onlooker was very seriously hurt. Taree of his ribs were broken, and he is now lying in hospital.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 16.

H. H. the Nizam left for Simla on Friday night by special train at 11-30 o'clock. Included in his suite were Nawab Faridoon Jung, Mr. Brian Egerton, Moulvie Ahmed Hossain (Peshi Secretary), Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Nawab Sadak Jung, Nawab Nawaz-ud-Dowlah, Dr. Shamir Khan, Nawab Afsar-ul-Mulk and others. Colonel Pinhey, the British Resident, and Mrs. Pinhey also travelled by the same train for Viceregal Lodge. The "Jaridah Extraordinary," announcing the departure, stated that during the absence of His Highness, his Prime Minister, Nawab Sadak Jung, will look after the State administration and the commands of his Highness in matters of importance must be obtained by telegraphic communication. The usual salutes were fired the next morning to signalise the departures of H. H. the Nizam and the British Resident.

It is just a few months ago that Mr. Lal Khan was appointed Commissioner of Police (Kutwal) in succession to Nawab Sultan Yawer Jung. It now transpires that that gentleman has been transferred to the Customs Department as Commissioner and Mr. Eussf Hoosein, an assistant to Mr. A.C. Henkin, Inspector General of District Police, has been nominated Commissioner of Police.

It is understood that Major Jackson, of the British Army Corps, is to be Commander of H. H. the Nizam's Regular Troops in succession to Colonel Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk who held the position after the death of Colonel Richard Nsville 15 years ago. It is also said that Mr. Hugh Gough, Assistant Inspector General of Police, becomes Military Secretary in place of Nawab Maher-ud-Dawla.

It is regrettable to record the death of the Reverend Father Paul Monthobbio at the tender age of 27 years. He was ailing for several weeks and the end did not come as an actual surprise. The young priest bore his painful sickness with admirable patience and died fortified with the last rites of the church. Fathers Monthobbio and Cantalobi were ordained at Milan in 1908 and came out to India together in 1909, joining the Hyderabad Mission. It so happened that neither these priests kept the best of health and but for their religious zeal and piety they should long ago have returned to the land of their birth (Italy). The mortal remains of the unfortunate Father were laid to rest in the oratory of the Roman Catholic cemetery in Chudderghaut, the burial service being read by Very Rev. Father Pasquali, the officiating Vicar General, assisted by all the available priests at headquarters. The funeral procession was an exceedingly large one and a feeling tribute to the memory of an excellent priest whose pious zeal and labours contributed to his sad and premature death.—Just as I am closing this paragraph news has reached me that Fr. Cantalobi, who had been an in-patient of the Secunderabad Civil Hospital, breathed his last this afternoon. He was a trifle younger than his religious comrade. It is painful to think that both came out to India together and both have left this world within six days of one another. The Reverend Father Pascal Barrett also has been in a bad state of health. He was attacked with cholera last week and all hopes of his pulling through were given up until last night when a change for the better appeared to set in. Cholera is playing sad havoc in Secunderabad.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 17th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 18th September :—

	Attack.	Deaths.
Plague...	2	4
Same date last year.....	10	6
Total mortality from all causes		92
Same date last year		75

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League Tournament.

Y. M. C. A. (2): BYCULLA MECH. INST. (1).

The Y. M. C. A. met the Byculla Mechanics Institute on the Co-operage yesterday evening and won the match by two to one.

During the first half Cornfield who had a good pass missed the goal by shooting too high. The play then was up and down, each goal being visited in turn. Muir had an easy shot at the Y. M. C. A. but missed. A good run up the field followed by Cornfield, but he was fouled in the penalty race by Topper. McDermott took the kick, but the goal-keeper saved without clearing and the ball was hanged into the nets The referee gave an extra-ordinary decision, namely, disallowed the goal and awarded a free kick against the Y. M. C. A. became the ball was played after the penalty was taken by a member of the attacking side.

Soon after this incident a run up the field by the Mechanics resulted in a goal by Muir. The Mechanics continued to press and Peel had a close shot but shot wide. When half time was called, the score was:—

Mechanics ... ... 1 goal.
Y. M. C. A. ... ... nil.

During the second half the Y. M. C. A. started pressing and attempted many long shots, but the goal-keeper was able safely to negotiate them. The ball was now almost continuously in the Mechanics' quarters. Dyce received a pass and put in a strong shot, but the Mechanics' keeper was too quick for him and saved. The Y. M. C. A. kept pressing and with a good run on the right scored their first goal. They continued to press but were rather weak in front of goal. The Mechanics now visited the Y.M.C.A. goal and a centre from stokes resulted in a corner. Topper was at this time sent off the field for a foul. The Y. M. C. A. soon after scored a second goal through MacDermott.

It is understood that if the Y. M. C. A. had not scored the winning goal, they would have been awarded the match because of the referee's error in disallowing the goal scored after the penalty was given.

Y. M. C. A..... 2 goals.
Mechanics..... 1 goal.

Teams : Y. M. C. A :—Doctor (goal); Belton and Mathalone (backs); Lamb, Hildreth and Dyce (half backs); DeSouza, Cornfield, MacDermott, McChumpa and Ives, (forwards).

Mechanics :—Smith, (goal) ; Topper and Riddley (backs) ; Bryan, Molyneux and Major, (half backs) ; Jackson, Peel, Muir, Stokes and Gardiner, (forwards).

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana weekly mud sports was held last evening before a rather smaller attendance than usual. The numbers of competitors was also a little below the average, but the interest which ladies take in these meetings was well shown by an entry of fifteen for the egg and spoon race. There was no scurry as the cricket enclosure on the native infantry ground does not allow sufficient room. Results:—

Jumping : 1, M. Rommel ; 2, Capt. McLean; 3, J. R. Landon.

Ladies' bending race : 1. Mrs. Wagstaff; 2, Mrs. McCausland. 3. Mrs Richardson.

Tent pegging (triple pegs) : 1, J. R. Landon ; 2, R. Stewart ; 3, J. R. Webster.

Polo ball and Cricket race ; 1, R. Graham; 2, Captain McLean ; 3, N. Aylward.

Ride and tie race : 1, J. R. Landon and Captain McLean; 2. L. Graham and J. R. Webster.

Egg and spoon race : 1, Mrs. Portlock and Mrs. Pike.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

The first day of the Poona Horse Show was held this evening and drew a large gathering. The many ladies competed. The arrangements were this year again in charge of Major J. H. M. Davie and showed that great pains had been taken to make the function a success. There were thirteen classes to be judged and though some attracted numerous entries, the judges accomplished their difficult tasks with commendable expedition. In the class for light weight hunters eleven entered and all competed, Lady Barrett's Taliesen being awarded first prize. The heavy-weight section went to the remainder of Sivagiri's Sir John. Another good class was that for English and Colonial hacks 14-2 and under, which attracted sixteen entries, the winners and placed horses being very good, jumping for horses was another interesting event which was awarded to Risaldar Hamir Singh's Brunettie. During the evening Mrs. G. Carmichael was "at home" while the band of H. E. the Governor kindly lent for the occasion played selections of music.

Class B. Ligh Weight Arab and C. B. Ponies:—Capt. Coakers Thabit (1) Mr. R. Nobbis Bagad (2).

Zemindar of Sivagiris White Hackle highly commended.

Class C. Heavy Weight Hunters over 14-2;—Zemindar of Sivagiris Sir John (1).

Class 6, Lght Weight Hunters over 14-2:—Lady Barretts Tahesen (1) Major General Barserf Cicely (2).

Major J. E. Hughes Masise highly commanded.

Class 8, Light Weight English and Colonial polo ponies:—Mr. J. A. Collum's Hebibhia (1). Capt. S. Beoyds Narsovia (2).

Mr H A B Johnson's Frailty highly commended.

Class 13. English and Colonial Hacks 14-2 and under :—Lieut.-Col. F. A. Smith's Aandy Leg (1.) Capt. V. A. Coaker's Better still (2.)

Lieut. J. St. J. Graham's Dur bar highly commended.

Class 17. Ladies' Hacks, over 14-2 :—Mrs. J. E. Hughes' Maisie 1st. Mrs. G. W. Birkett's Rosemary 2nd.

Class 21. all comers Arabs, over 14-0 :—Mr. M. Goculdass' Hyder Beg.

Capt. E, A. H. Fell's Selim highly commended.

Class 10. Arab and the C. B. Ponies suitable for polo :—Major J. H. Davis' Morley (1.) Mr. C. H. Greenway's Khorasan (2.)

Class 27. Jumping Horses, over 14-2 :—Risaldar Hamir Singh's Brunette (1,) Lieut.-Col. A. S. Arnold's Ruby (2.)

Zamindar of Sivagiri's Sir John highly commended.

Class 4. Hunters, 14-2 and under :—Lieut.-Col. F. A. Smith's Bandy Leg (1) Mr. J. M. Knight Bruce's Petty Officer (2.)

Capt. V. A. Coaker's Better Still highly commended.

Class 22. All Comers Arabs 14-0 and under :—Mr. M. Goculdass' Winchester (1.)

Captain Hodgson's Tofic Pasha highly commended.

Class 14. Arab and C.B. Hacks, 14-2 and under : Capt. J. H. McCudden's Dateünder (1.) Capt. E. H. Fell's Selim (2.)

Lieut.-Col. C. O. Swanston's Silver Sand highly commended.

Class 19. English and Colonial horses, over 14-2 :—Mr. M. Goculdass' Franconi (1). Capt. E. H. Fell and Mr. Wilson's Pretty Good Sort.

OOTACAMUND RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, SEPT. 18.

The Ootacamund races went off without a hitch. Col Desraj Urs' Hunt Plate was won by Major Dennistoun on Double Ruff, ridden by the owner, easily by twenty lengths over a course of two miles and a quarter in a five minutes.

The Hobart Park Plate, a mile and a half, was won by Mrs. Butler's Novice ridden by Captain Popham. Time, 3 minutes 15 seconds.

The Willowbund Plate, a mile and a quarter, was won by Mr. Akerman's Pumpkin, ridden by the owner. Time, 2 minutes and 42 seconds.

The Maiden Hunter's Plate, a mile and a half, was won by Mr. Oswald's James, ridden by Captain Jarvis. Time, 3 minutes 15 seconds.

The Lochand Plate, a mile and a half, was won by Captain Clarke's Upshot, ridden by the owner. Time, 3 minutes 21 1-2 seconds.

All the races, except the last, were for horses.

His Excellency the Governor and the Members of the Council were among those present.

BOMBAY YACHTSMEN AT NAINI TAL.

(BY "BOBSTAY.")

The third of the first series of races between the Royal Bombay and the Naini Tal Yacht Clubs took place on Saturday instead of Monday as arranged as it was found that one of the Bombay representatives would have to leave Naini by 2 o'clock so as to reach Bombay on Wednesday morning and at Naini Tal there is always a possibility of getting a dead flat calm which would mean resailing the race.

Kestrel got over the line first in an excellent start in which the first three boats were within four seconds of each other and the next two about four seconds later. The race proved most exciting as all the boats, with the exception of Una, which lead the whole way round, kept close together and had a great deal of sport jockeying each other on all possible occasions.

"Kestrel" on the starboard tack very nearly put "The Scout" out of the race as the latter took a very sporting risk and only succeeded in crossing the bow of the former with less than an inch to spare. Pironette too at the Bank buoy starboard tacked Molly and put her about at the buoy and took third place which she held until the last mark before the run home being cut out at the Talli Tal Buoy by a second or two owing to striking a calm patch just before. On leaving Talli Tal Molly had all the luck taking the wind away with her and the race ended in the following order:—Una (Naini Tal) The Scout (Naini Tal) Kestrel (Bombay), Molly (Naini Tal), Pironette (Bombay) and San Toy (Bombay). This closed a competition which was marked throughout by good feeling and the best of sportsmanship on the part of the competitors and Bombay can only look forward to getting something of their own back when the Hill run come down to the sea in March next.

I would however warn Bombay yachtsmen against counting their chickens before they are hatched as there are several members of the Naini Tal Club who have great experience in sailing on the Kala Pani as well as on their own lake.

There seems to be a great spread of enthusiasm for yachting throughout India and several new clubs are being formed and several old ones resuscitated and it behoves the oldest and largest of the lot to bestir itself and take its proper place in the sport, and become for India what the R. Y. S. is to England.

In the afternoon an interesting Rowing Regatta took place at which all the youth and beauty of Naini Tal turned out either as spectators or competitors.

The following were the events and the winners :—

Men's Fours won by Captains Stack, Cresswell and White and Mr. Wyltees.

Ladies Fours won by Miss M. Stack, Miss Harvey, Miss Scully and Mrs. Barbour. Pair ones for teams representing Aligarh College, Royal Engineers, and the Pioneers won by the R. E. team Captains Stack and Cresswell coxed by Miss Stack.

Mixed double sculls won by Miss M. Stack and Captain Winder.

A canoe race by teams representing Bombay and Naini Tal was won by Bombay who came in first and third.

POONA RACES.

Second Meeting.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

HANDICAPS.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

Tajilmulook 9-12.	Dawood Beg 8-1.
Regent 9-6.	Mexico 8-1.
Thaboor 9-6.	Lord Durham 8-0.
Crown Prince 9-2.	Young Balanic 7-33.
Valens 9-0.	Parliament 7-11.
Terror 8-7.	Real Gold 7-7.
Money Gold 8-7.	Lama 7-5.
Thuifhs 8-6.	Harry Johnson 7-0.
Mutrood 8-3.	Last Chance 6-13.
Rozelmulook 8-2.	Master Mason 6-0.
Well Done 8-2.	

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lumination 10-2.	Malmsey 8-3.
Merry Spinner 9-11.	Hackler's Girl 7-11.
Soulline 9-9.	Refresher 7-8.
Chobham 9-8.	Sequent 7-8.
The Loaf 9-1.	Meddling 7-6.
Punt 8-11.	Leo Grand 7-0.
Criton 8-6.	Airman 6-10.
Paul Pry 8-5.	

THE ALL PONY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Leo Grand 10-7.	Mandeville 7-0.
Regalia 8-10.	Topsail 6-8.
Kiora 8-2.	Encourage 6-4.
Mauveron 7-10.	

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 12lbs.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Mayfowl 10-0.	Master Delaval 7-13.
Hilarity 9-13.	Criton 7-10.
Yavasor 9-6.	Lady Erna 7-6.
Lumination 9-5.	Refresher 7-4.
Merry Spinner 9-3.	Hamsra 7-2.
Five Crown 9-2.	Mil 7-1.
Aborigine 9-0.	Wayward and Wild 7-0.
Kurnell 9-0	Sequent 6-11.
Black Buck 8-10.	Lady Spring 6-4.
Gunboat 8-9.	The Cellarer 6-3.
The Loaf 8-4.	Miss Santoi 6-0.
Coat of Arms 8-1.	Mayfly IV 6-0.
Black Douglas 8-1.	

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

The Loaf 10-2.	Chestnut Park 8-1.
Beckmesser 10-1.	Pelargonium II 8-0.
Black Douglas 9-13.	Solution 7-13.
Bombastic 9-1.	Langton 7-6.
Hamara 9-0.	Miss Santoi 7-4.
Metal Boy 8-10.	Bright Metal 7-0.
Forfeit 8-6.	Sugar Loaf 6-12.

THE WEATHER.

General Rainfall in the Deccan.

DECREASE FORECASTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

There has been an increase in the rainfall in the ninsula and North-East India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, dras, the Deccan, Lower Burma; fairly general in uth-East Madras, the North Madras coast, Assam d Upper Burma.

The chief amounts are :—Pamban and Chittal-og, one inch ; Madura, three ; Madras, three arters ; Shillong, one; Dibrugarh and Rangoon, and a half ; Minbu, Thayetmye, and Victoria nt, two ; Morgui, three; and Port Blair one.

Forecast :—The rainfall is likely to decrease in south of the Peninsula.

ppended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological orter for Western India based on observation taken o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 Hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
...hire	92·3	83·3	...	...
...kat	...	...	...	...
...an	103·3	69·5	...	4·50
...alpindi	97·4	60·4	...	13·99
...re	102·4	71·2	...	10·29
...ala	101·3	69·0	...	10·51
...ala	96·5	63·9	...	25·74
...i	94·5	76·8	...	27·71
...ar	97·0	75·0	...	21·64
...ghai	94·3	72·6	...	29·01
...ra	93·5	71·0	...	27·37
...apore	95·7	75·4	...	26·91
...hatsad	93·6	75·0	...	25·52
...bsaad	105·1	67·8	...	1·09
...ncni	85·0	75·0	...	3·17
...ar	90·1	75·2	...	12·77
...ar	96·2	71·1	...	27·99
...ah	93·6	74·6	...	23·58
...)	9·0	7·5	...	20·08
...arka	86·3	78·2	...	22·71
...a val	86·1	74·8	...	27·66
...to	91·4	72·8	...	31·49
...ynagar Par...	91·5	?	...	39·00
...a	89·9	74·1	...	52·70
...mdanad	93·1	75·2	...	38·21
...m	91·8	69·9	...	21·85
...mach	89·8	67·0	...	22·61
...ore	88·6	67·1	...	25·19
...pore	87·8	76·3	...	38·33
...gar	87·8	72·1	...	29·88
...nagabad	91·1	70·4	...	32·79
...ndera	94·7	71·1	...	13·88
...la	96·7	73·6	...	17·38
...nati	93·3	77·8	...	18·40
...par	96·6	74·3	...	42·53
...ada	92·0	74·0	...	45·70
...our	90·7	75·6	...	42·43
...MBAY	88·1	76·4	...	48·41
...nagiri	85·3	77·4	...	85·04
...ang	86·0	76·7	...	87·16
...war	88·7	76·0	...	88·62
...ngaon	94·4	68·1	...	10·97
...dnagar	94·1	71·0	...	6·79
...ra	92·5	69·3	...	12·76
...lapur	93·3	74·1	...	9·47
...apur	89·2	71·8	0·03	5·82
...ram	81·3	67·5	0·12	59·31
...ngaad	92·9	71·7	...	14·45
...mabad (Indur)	90·9	73·2	...	30·12
...rmad	90·8	74·2	...	16·97
...galore	85·3	73·8	...	121·94
...ooi	84·3	75·6	...	107·89
...hin	87·7	75·7	...	89·61
...mbo	88·5	76·0	0·03	26·62
...ubpatam	83·8	76·1	...	26·99
...ry	89·0	72·3	0·44	7·54
...Hapan	92·2	80·6	0·21	9·98
...nad	91·0	71·0	0·86	10·25
...galore	79·8	66·8	...	14·79
...basore	86·4	67·8	0·13	7·81
...himpaly	94·6	75·4	0·05	6·50
...patam	83·7	75·2	...	5·38

OMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

mary of observations recorded at 8 hours on ednesday, the 18th Sept, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

he Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at ore and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect ahore and Multan. Maximum temperature is in n the extreme north; the minimum is in ct at most stations.

he United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air nerally drier than usual. Day temperature is ight excess at Agra; night temperature is in at Jhansi.

nd and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. midity is normal or in defect. Maximum tem-ture is in defect in upper Sind and at Kotah.

ujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—e are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in air is equal to the average. Temperature is nal.

he Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly ded. Humidity is in defect except in the me eastern districts. Day temperature is in s at most stations.

he Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately de1. The air contains the average amount of ture. Day temperature is in slight excess at mbay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 19th Sept., 1912.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

The two matches for Saturday afternoon next the instant, commencing from 4 p.m. at Colaba Range

200 Yards snapshooting 2nd Class Figure Exposure seconds for each shot.

300 Yards slow observation Figure 3. (Silhouette) on the black figure to count only.

2. There will be the usual Drill at the Town Hall Tuesday evening next, the 24th instant, from 6 p.m.

1 Recruits are requested to attend.

3. Members are kindly requested to draw their dlery from Head-Quarters Council Road, between e hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. Rifles
for O.-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th Sept., 1912.

522. Parade All Recruits of "F" Company will rade at the Old Head-Quarters Carnac Road, on Tues-ys and Fridays at 7 a. m., until further orders. Dress.—Mufti.

523. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been nrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and osted to "G" Company :—

No 7370 Vol M Lobo,

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th Sept., 1912.

205. Parades, No. 1 and 2 Cos. -Parades will be held as under at the Head Quarters at 9-30 p. m.

No. 2 Company, Thursday, the 19th September 1912. All this season's recruits must attend these parades.

Subject :—Sections 94 and 93 to 96 Infantry Training 1911 and Lecture on 15 pdr gun.

Mufti may be worn.

208 Parade E E Coy.—The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 7 p m on Thursday 19th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

196. Clothing.—Members are requested to get fitted as soon as possible at the Tailors Shop at New Head-Quarters for Waits Uniform. All helmets Badges and Chevrons should be returned to Head-quarters, with owner's name plainly marked.

210 Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 2 Sub-Division No. 1 Company, No. 1482 Gunner R. E. Fischer.

(Sd.) E. T. LAMBERT, Capt., B. V. A.,
Offg Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT—SEPT. 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.)

For Consent Decree.

821-12 Mans J H and Co Magaalal Ghellabhoy vs Mani widow Mehta and D

96-12 Mehta and D Bai Mani widow vs Magan'al Ghellabhoy Mans J H and Co

Suits for Hearing and final Disposal

Long Causes.

17-12 Ard H D and Co Harakhbai widow vs Bai Jamnabai widow Shroff D and D Little and Co and Daph F and D

1016-11 Mulla and W Tillockchand Manraj vsJammabai widow Shroff D and D

666-11 Jam R and D Sadda Panna and Co vs Shivnarayen Parbhulal Edg G W and Co

Short Cause.

745-12 Daph F and D Dayabhai Mansukhlal Mehta vs Nagarji Pranlal Edg G W and Co.

Long Causes.

188-11 Patell and E Piraji Maloji Broker and another vs Wasudev Pandurang Late Chitnis M and K

819-11 Pestonji R K and Co Messrs Muljt Jetha and Cos firm Motilal Kanji and others Manecklal and T Dikshit D and S

595-11 Unwalla P and P Hakimji Amijee and another vs Tribhowandas M Nathubhai and others S B Mehta

214-12 Mulji K and T Jeyroopoomaji and others vs P B Deokal and others Dastur and Co

371-12 Motichand and D Bai Rashibabai widow and others vs Abdul Samad Esmail Wolun and another Mea n and D Patell and E

560-12 M B Chothia Bai Shireobai vs Rustomji Sorabji Ghandy Mulla and M

566-12 Manchershaw and N Sheriffbhai Thaver Measuria vs Alli Mahomed Sheriffbhai Thavar

299 07 Ardaseir H D and Co Kanayalal Basdevdas and another vs Chankerdas Shivlal Daphtary F and D

404-12 Patell and E Dhondi Bhikaji vs Abdul Karim Hassanal y and others Payne and Co

766-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Munshi Mahomed Ali Toogekar and others vs Ahmed Jamal and others Chitnis M and K Sabnis and G

992-11 Payne and Co R Sethna vs Malji Vanmali a firm and another Captain and V

143-12 Bicknell M R and Co Rookhiaboo and another vs Saraf alli Adamji Noorbhoy and others Payne and Co

168-12 Payne and Co Rattonsi Cursondas vs The Colaba Press Co Ltd Nadirshaw and D

182-12 Tyabje D and Co Morarji Keshowji and anr vs Keshowji Shamji and ors Mehta and D

684-11 Captain and V Jamsetji Merwanji Wadia vs Sorabji Hormusji Battliwalla Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

Long Causes.

27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pasheer Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellabux Patell and E,

479-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhirchand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.

607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Veljt.

93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey

569-10 Jeh and S Essaji Mossaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy Ard H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,

1071-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein vs Rajeo Bulvji Judah and S.

116-11 Edg G W and Co Bapulal Chunilal vs C D Ballsporia Ragh N and Co

59-19 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.

973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs D The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardass Tockersey Payne and Co.

1182-12 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D E Bhasker Dubash and P

925-10 Madh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianji Sunjibhai Bhai K and G.

702-09 Judah and S D V Thakur vs Dyandas alias Jasardhan Baouji Tvabji D and Co M H M and R and Jam R and D

1146-10 Ard H D and Co. Hussenally Miya Kamruddin vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasum, Payne & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For Consent Order.

202-12 Sme B and Co Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey vs Y A Dharamsey Edg G W and Co.

For Consent Decree.

2-12 J C G Bowen In Re Govt vs Gerson Moses, and others Payne and Co and Molji K and Th

Long Causes.

557-11 Edg G W and Co J D Dholandas and Co vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Mat J and M.

857-11 Ard H D and Co C A Dalal vs N M Cama N M Cama.

134-12 Payne and Co Pir Abdul Kadir Pir Dadamiya vs Bawa Mia Pir Bora Mia Mulla and M.

358-12 In Person Alikhan Dalerkhan vs Mirza Khaz bux in Person.

389-12 Cap and V Seth Ellahibux Lal H H Mahomed vs Abdul Halum Abdul Karim Mulla and M.

394-12—Bicknell M and Mrs R Bai Cooverbai K Alpaiwala vs C O Mistry Mulla and M.

411-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co vs G E Tajbhoy Bick M R and Co

412-12 Cap and V Messrs Morishita Co vs Hussonally Sullemanji Edg G W and Co

422-12 Madh K and C Madhowji Virji vs D H Banaji Pest R K and Co

467-12 C P D Cunha Bhimji bai Dajibhai vs B M Rao and others Mehta and D and C P D Cunha.

470-12 Narsinha and D Narpar Parbat vs Passu Tricum Dastur and Co.

311-12 Craigie B and C The Bank of India Ltd vs Narsinji Dwarkadas Craigie B and C.

479-12 Ragh B and N The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Buldeo Rodrami Tyabji D and Co.

491-12 Bick M R and Co. J N Toddiwala vs Mr M R Bari Payne and Co.

509 12 Shaw M H J P Kalianiwala vs C D Limji Edg G W and Co.

489-12 Payne and Co. A M Jeewanji and Co. vs The Bombay and Huzaz Steam Navigation Co. of India Ltd Bick M R and Co.

500-12 Shroff D and D H J Lavji vs The Bombay Automobile Works Vachha and Co

511-12 Kanza and S Raghunathrai Ramrupmal vs K M Bellwala Bick M R and Co

481-12 Motichand and D Jeermal Hurropal Boongter vs Keswarji Choonilal Payne and Co

306-12 Patell and E Piraji Maluji vs L L Sewale and another In Person

316-12 Malji and K Bhimji Motiji and Co vs Pandurang Copal In Person.

367-12 Mehta and Veerchand Sella and Co vs Nawab Zadah Nasrullakhan Moti and D.

527-12 Edg G W and Co Bai Kesserbai vs Madhowlal Gowindram Payne and Co

527-12 Wadia G and Co Virji Monsi vs Monsi Pacharia Ard H D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).

Long Cause.

472-10 Hiralal and Co Equitable Sarajali and Co vs D D Baria Mulla and M Part heard.

Short Causes.

632-12 Bicknell D M Engineer vs Hakimji Adamji.

541-12 Sme B and Co Shivjibhai Hassam vs Gulam Hoosein Callian Manch and N.

Long Causes.

1069-11 Little and Co The Official Trustees of Bombay vs Peerbhoy Pestonji T and others Shamrao M and H Jamshedji B and D Forbes and Co Dubash and F Suliman Mahomed C vs Aishabai widow and others Chitnis M and K

837-11 Captain and V Mahomedally Gulam vs Abdul Kadool Bahoo Payne Co

876-11 Judah and S Virji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Luxman Power Jamshedji R and D

351-11 Captain and V Rooji Lalji and Co vs Dharsay Nantay and Co Daphtary F and D

913-11 Mirza and Mahabanker K and G vs Sheriarji Rustomji Misri and others S R Mehta

382-11 Payne and Co Opidas Mulchand vs Bai Rambai widow and others Tayabji D and Co Bhaishanker K and G

647-10 Mulla and M H D Vachha and others vs P J Mistry Bick M R and Co.

123-12 Edg G W and Co Shamji Bhimji and Co vs Messrs. Kapadia Bros, a firm, Mulla and M.

875-11 Motichand and D Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Muza M and M.

51-11 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mahe din Shaikh Bhimji Cap and V.

190-12 Jeh M and Sons Jeejeebhoy Mouibhoy and other vs Chhanalal Moliram Cap and V.

228-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.

241-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co

271-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Damji Motiani D.

295-12 C Pigott V J and Lali vs The B B and C I R Co Craw B and Co.

325-12 Coit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mahomed Hoosein Macha and others Ard H D and Co.

346-12 Mirza and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.

330-12

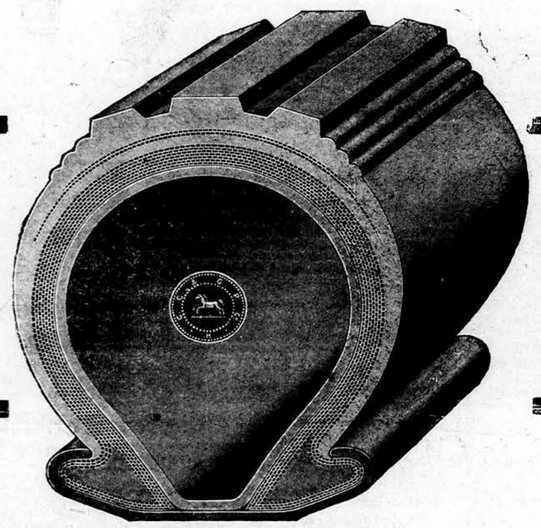
LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India.—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE FAMOUS
TROPICAL

THE CANVAS CASING of Continental Tropicals is impervious to dampness and practically rot-proof.

THE INDIA RUBBER of Continental Tropicals resists the influence of Tropical light and heat to a considerable extent.

THE THREE RIBBED PATTERN of Continental Tropicals is the most effective safeguard against side slips.



RACING.

Continental tyres were victorious in the Targa Florio 1911 and 1912, the Coupe d'Espagne 1912 and in the Motor Derby, the Grand Prix de France 1911.

TOURING.

In the Austrian Alpine contest 1912, 17 out of the 24 prize winners completed the journey over 2400 Km on Continentals. The winner of the competition from Berlin to Morocco used Continentals.

Every single cover and tube sold by us in India is specially manufactured to suit the climatic conditions of this country. Our stocks are replenished every fortnight and we can guarantee that nothing but the freshest goods of latest manufacture are sold by appointed agents.

INSIST ON HAVING

CONTINENTAL TYRES.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½. 2/9. 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
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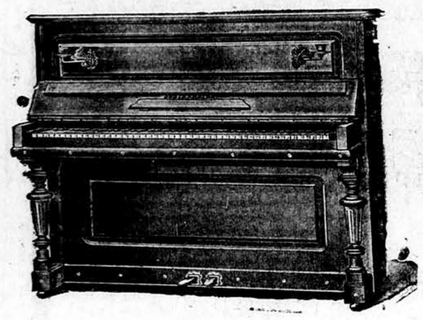
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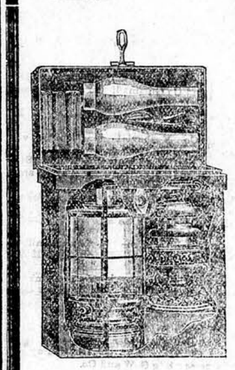
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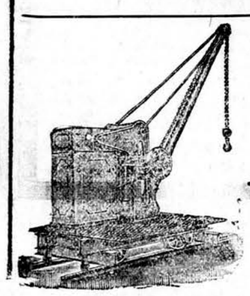
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